ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,232—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBFR 26, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HANDBOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 24th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 29th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESOME ENGLISH ALE & STOUT.

BASS
GUINNESS
ROMFORD
LIGHT
BEER.

	Cash. Per doz. Bts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Bts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bts. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. by Stone I. C. A.	7 12	5 8	8 12	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. do. by Burke & Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 2

IND. COOPE & Co.'s.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4
Do. pts.	4 8	5 0
Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. of 6 ,, pts.	26 8	29 8

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., who have been appointed AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., {Bombay, Byculla,} Poona.

BURMAH CUP,

THE NEW NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

Pure, Sparkling, Strengthening.

Specially recommended for Children and Invalids.

Per Dozen, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

		Cash.		Credit.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET.	Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs.	29 0
	Per gallon	,, 12 4	,,	13 12
HIGHLAND MALT.	Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs.	31 8
	Per gallon	,, 13 4	,,	14 12
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.	Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs.	39 0
	Per gallon	,, 16 12	,,	18 12
OLD IRISH.	Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs.	29 0
	Per gallon	,, 12 4	,,	13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH, FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of the following GOODS, which have been Selected from the FIRST HOUSES in LONDON and PARIS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FANCY COATINGS, DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, ANGOLAS, SERGES, FLANNELS, BREECHES MATERIALS, &c., &c.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD MATTS, EATON GAUZES, SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS, COLORED FLANNELS, TROPICAL FLANNELS, SPUN SILK.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, &C. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS.

VESTS AND PANTS,

GAUZE MERINO, SILK AND WOOL MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL—VESTS and PANTS to MATCH.

SOCKS—LISLE THREAD MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, &c. KNICKERBOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

SUN HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS.

From Messrs. ELWOOD & SONS, HAWKE'S, TOWNSEND & Co.
—All the LATEST SHAPES—

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT BAGS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.............. Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases.............. Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases.............. Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ....Rs 500.
Hunting Case..............Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ....From Rs. 70.
Gold ....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING REGULARLY THE FOLLOWING:—

		Rs.	a.
HAMS.—Pale Cumberland, finest Quality,	per lb.	1	3
,, Ready Cooked,—Whole or Half,	,,	2	2
,, ,, ,, in Slices,	,,	2	12
BACON.—Harris's Real Wilts Middles,	,,	1	3
,, ,, ,, ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
CHEESES.—Double Gloster Guipere, Cheddar,	,,	1	1
Real Stilton and Gorgonzola	,,	1	10
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,	,,	1	6

SPANISH GRAPES, KENTISH COBNUTS, BARCELONA AND BRAZIL WALNUTS, NOW IN STOCK.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order.

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, } KEMP AND CO., LD., { BYCULLA.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

REMOVED BY

AROMATIC STEEL PILLS,

Composed of Penny Royal and Steel.

A SAFE, tasteless and effective remedy for all disorders incident to the Female Sex arising through weakness. They remove obstructions, lowness of spirits, paleness, and general weakness. Re. 1.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

TASTELESS, pleasant, active in action, and free of disagreeable flavour, and bitter taste, generally found in the liquid extract of the Bark. Promptly removes habitual Constipation, improves Digestion, and acts as a Tonic Laxative on the Bowels. Re. 1-8.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.		
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	8	0	per box.
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE'S CIRCUS

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!

Introducing New Acts by New Performers.
NEW HORSES,
NEW ACROBATS,
NEW CLOWNS,
NEW COMIC ENTRIES,
And Concluding with a New Pantomime.

In Compliance with the Unanimous Wish of a Number of our Patrons, we have erected several Private Boxes:—A Box to Seat Four, Rs. 16; to Seat Six, Rs. 24; One Seat in Box, Rs. 4.

OTHER PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Sole Proprietor......FRED. COOKE.

JAMRAO CANAL.

WANTED, Three Million BURNT BRICKS. Tenders are invited before 31st December, 1894. Apply to

A. HILL,
Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal, Hyderabad (Sind).

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS of Muccadums carried on hitherto by the Undersigned, Mr. ARJUN TULLANEY, on behalf of himself and Bai Khimabai, Widow of Trikumdas Elji, under the Name, Style and Firm of ARJUN TULLANEY, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

All Persons indebted to the late Firm of ARJUN TULLANEY are required to Pay the amounts owing by them to the Undersigned.—Dated this 24th Day of November, 1894.

અરજુન તુલાની,
i.e., ARJUN TULLANEY.

WANTED, Delivered in the Train, for Despatch Up-country, two Parcels of GALVANIZED WIRE with STAPLES, for Fencing as under:—

Parcel No. 1.—60 cwts. of unarmed 7 ply strand Galvanized Fencing Wire, with 168 lbs. of Galvanized Staples.

Parcel No. 2.—90 cwts. of unarmed 7 ply Strand Galvanized Fencing Wire, with 250 lbs. of Galvanized Staples.

Offers, with a Sample of the Wire and Staple, should be sent on or before FRIDAY, the 30th November, addressed, Poona, to

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.
Camp Khadakwasla, Poona District, 22nd November, 1894.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

TENDERS will be received, at 12 Noon, on December 1st, 1894, at the Presidency Pay Office, for the Sole Right to Supply REFRESHMENTS at the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, which will take place on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1894.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

It should be noted that Accommodation will be provided for 9,000 persons Nightly.

A Site will be allotted for Refreshment Stalls within the Enclosure, on which the successful Tenderer must Erect Suitable Accommodation. The Contractor will provide Tents and all necessary Furniture, &c.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 100.

C. E. MARDALL, Captain,
Hony. Treasurer, Naval and Military Tournament.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS..........................£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

'XMAS CARDS!

'XMAS CARDS!!

In Great Varieties to Select from.

INDIAN VIEWS CARDS

For Home-sending.

☞ Before purchasing please have an Inspection of these Cards at

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

CEYLON TEA,

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

PILSENER BEER.

KUPPER'S is the Very Best of Pilseners. It obtained the Gold Medal at Chicago. This Beer has been subjected to severe Analytical Tests, and has been found Free from Noxious ingredients.

Quarts per Dozen, Rs. 6-6; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS!

MR. S. W. STANLEY,
THE CELEBRATED BILLIARD PLAYER,
HAVING RETURNED TO INDIA,
WILL GIVE
THREE EXHIBITION GAMES,
AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE,
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, MONDAY,
26, AND TUESDAY, 27,
WHEN HE WILL PLAY EACH EVENING
ONE THOUSAND UP,

With well-known AMATEURS of Bombay, commencing at 9-15 sharp.

ADMISSION:—

		Rs.	
Reserved Seats numbered	Rs.	3	0
Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Tickets	"	5	0
Second Seats	"	2	0
Back Seats	"	1	0
Season Tickets for Three Evenings	"	8	0

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
AND
H. G. GELL, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON 6TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,
By Members of the
BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PRICES of ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.

Tickets can be had from the Club Rooms, at the Esplanade Police Court, from Mr. T. W. D. HACK, Police Station, Frere Road, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case plush.
2 cases coloured gagrapat.
1 case coloured prints.
On account of the concerned—
2968-73—6 bales grey shirtings, 44 inches by 9 lbs.
E 3133-43—6 " " 35 " "
2431-25—5 " " 35 " by 10½ lbs.
127 kegs disinfecting powder.
4518—1 case white nainsooks.
4531—1 case white jaconets.
R S
1403 8714—1 case white mulls.
4256-57—2 bales white shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other swe pings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also 5 bundles wet dates Bill No. 347-100 Sangli, Invoice No. 106 of 12-10-94, Consignee, Roopchund Naridas.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, and the following Days, at 1 p. m. each Day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, gun metal, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one Month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 26, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1894, at 3 p.m., and each Successive Day, at 3 p.m., and on the respective premises, the following valuable immovable properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, together with outhouses, stable, &c., situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,308 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 1 and 2, ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south partly by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and partly by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the west by vacant land hereinafter fifthly described.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,461 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the property hereinabove firstly described.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survery No. 81 and new Survey No 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,044 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoof Mahomed Sooleman.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2141 square yards, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survry No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described, and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranji Parmanand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Muncherjee N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 25, 1894.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Menesse and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Madrasee carpenters, substantial-made almyras and cabinets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 26, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 30 CASES OF PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ram Kishon Sree Narain, Cawnpore—

D S } 1260-61—5 cases 306 pieces red, black, and yellow single
D P } border prints, 23½-33 Inches, 52 yards.
1284-87-4 cases 240 pieces " "
1436-40-5 " 263 " "
1346-48-3 " 180 " red and yellow prints, 24-25 inches, 52 yards.
1397-99—3 cases 180 pieces red, green and yellow double border prints, 31 inches, 52 yards.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Nainsookdass Ghansamdass, Cawnpore—

D S } 1434-38—5 cases 300 pieces red and yellow prints, 34-5
D P } inches, 52 yards.
1354-58—5 cases 274 pieces red and yellow prints, 24-5 inches, 52 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a deceased Lady—Lady's gold watch and chain, gold brooch, ring, gold buttons, links, gold spectacles, rubies, one dressing bag with silver and ivory fittings, etc.

1 harmonium.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Punalal Lukhmichund, merchant, Delhi—

747 { 2640—1 case 12 pieces striped plush.
{ 2643—1 " 12 " coloured embossed plush.

On account of the concerned—

7 cases, containing 522 khaki drill suits, S.-W. damaged.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Goculdass Gordhundass—

1160—1928—1934—1936—3 cases 931 fancy coloured sarees, 47, by 4½ yards.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Mahomedally, ex s. s. Baria—

295 boxes Belgian window glasses.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy, ex s. s. Amara—

3 cases each 25 gross Briant and May's matches.
1 case 27 dozen chamois skins, ex s. s. Peninsular.

On account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Rajbhoy, ex s. s. Clan Sinclair—

2 bales each 20 pieces striped canvas, 48 by 60 inches.

On account and at the risk of Nuzerally Sumsoodeen, ex s. s. City of London—

1 case 300 gross Whitworth thread counter sunk iron screws.

By order of Currumchund Premchund, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Vullubdas Bhugwanjee—

11 cases each 250 pieces whitecheck doria, 9 yards, 27½—22 inches, No. 42000.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light strong built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 730 CASES OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clive Road, in the Godown of Tribhowan Vanarsey, by order of Gumbeerchund Megraj, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—

About 730 cases of matches of different sorts, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE AND BILLIARD ROOM FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Two Tanks, next to the Flour Mill—

A full-sized slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., billiard benches, sofas, tables, chairs, etc.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder, in good order, harmonium by Rose and Co., strong-built landau in good order, cow with calf, miniature billiard table with balls and cues, small stove, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of N. HANCOCK, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Curimbhai Ebrahim's Bungalow, the valuable teak and blackwood dinning, drawing and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge and others, fancy screens, windproof lamps, brass bedstead, a handsome open barouche, by Simpson, of Madras, recently done up thoroughly, a pair of powerful grey walers, going in single and double harness, set of double harness, etc., the property of Nawab Mohsin-Ul-Mulk Bahadur Moulvie Mahdi Ali, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, on Markar's Building, near the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome a black and teakwood household furniture, platedwvre, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, China and Satsuma flower vases, carpets, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the very valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized square pianoforte by Krans, iron safe by Price, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hink's and Ditmar, China and satsuma flower vases, handsome pictures, curry stuff grinding machine, etc., the property of JOHN FIDO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

☞ On MONDAY, the 3rd December next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gungaram Jankeedass, Cawnpore—

Z A
G J 904 1 case 30 ps. silk flowered grenadines.
R M 905-6 2 " 30 " " "

On account and at the risk of Nand Ram Mirza Mall, Delhi—

Z A
D-934 1064-65—2 cases 200 gold flowered sarees.
R M 1058-60—3 " 300 " " 50 by 9½.

On account and at the risk of Mokham Ram Ghansiamdas, Delhi—

Z A
MRGD 1130-31—2 cases 200 gold flowered sarees, 50 by 9½.
R M

On account and at the risk of Khayseedass, Moorleedher, Cawnpore—

Z A
KM 992-903—2 cases 30 pieces silk flowered grenadines
R M 991—1 " 30 " " " "

On account and at the risk of Kalyan Mull Madhuram, Cawnpore—

Z A
KM 894—1 case 163 pieces white embroidered native caps.
R M

On account and at the risk of Kidarnath Gavreedass Delhi—

Z A
KG 455—1 case 20 pieces grenadines.
R M

On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sehai Kaloomall Delhi—

Z A
BSKM 1120—1 case 100 gold flowered sarees 50 by 9½.
R M

By order of Mr. Nancy Peeroo Mahomed, the mortgagee or pledgee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durst Hosli and Co., the mortgagors or pledgers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the goods particularised below, viz.:—

L A— 119 —1 case muslin.
D H—1415 —1 bale canvas.
1425 —1 " "
1924- 5—2 " "
1927- 9—3 " "
2959-61—3 " "
3167 —1 " "
3171-72—2 " "
3193 —1 " "
3197 —1 " "
3200- 1—2 " "
3203 —1 " "
3809-14—6 " "
4105- 6—2 " "
4182-85—4 " "
4213 —1 " "
4215 —1 " "
4217 —1 " "
4219-21—3 " "
D H 225-26—2 cases satin.
C 89-94—6 " "
514-17—4 cases plush.
—5 " T red, plain.

SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED PRINTS AND 6 CASES SATIN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 10th December next, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, Delhi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramchander Kanhiayalal—

D—1993-94—5 cases Turkey-red prints.
1955-69—15 " " "
2030-39—10 " " "
1995-2000—15 " " "
2050-51—5 " " "
1320
V B 3-5—3 " satin cloth, 30-31 inches.
1352
V B 3-5—3 " " " "

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 26, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

SUCH of the FREE-BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall Vacant after the Results of the various University Examinations are known, will be FILLED UP in January next.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

The Undersigned invites Applications for AID from the above Fund from Bhatia and other High-Caste Hindu Students, who desire to Study Law or Medicine, viz., to become Barrister, Solicitor, Pleader, LL. B. or Doctor.

Applications for the above will be received upto 15th December, 1894. For Forms of Application, and further particulars apply to—

JAMNADAS M. GANDHY,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
DECEMBER TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

UP MIXED due to leave ASANSOL at 1-0 will leave at 2-0 and connect with Down, East Indian Chord Mail. The intermediate timing will be Altered, but the Train will reach Nagpur at 8-40 as now.

2. Up and Down Mail will both call at Tilda, and intermediate timings be Slightly Altered.

3. The Down Mail will cease to Stop at Kharsia.

4. The intermediate timing of Down Mixed will be Slightly Altered.

KUTNI-BILASPUR BRANCH.

5. Up Mail will leave Bilaspur 19-35 instead of 19-20, and be Slightly Altered intermediately.

6. The timing of Down Mail from Kutni will be Altered Slightly intermediately.

For actual timing *see* Time Tables, dated December, 1894.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, dated 25th October, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid within the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and arrangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

INTENDING VISITORS to GWALIOR are informed that HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH'S GUEST HOUSE will be CLOSED during the WHOLE of DECEMBER.

DONALD ROBERTSON, LIEUT.-COL.,
Resident at Gwalior.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 29.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and Chief Commissariat Officers, Karachi and Aden, up to 12 Noon (Local time), on each of the Dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officers.

Description of Articles.	Estimated quantities per year.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
For One and Three years at Bombay, Commencing from 1st April, 1895.		
Soft Soap ....lbs.	9,400	7th Dec., 1894.
Bed Straps, Leather ....No.	6,100	11th Do.
Latrine Papers ....ream.	1,470	14th Do.
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized, Pottery Articles	As provided for in the Schedule.	20th Do. 18th Do.
For One year Bombay, Karachi, and Aden, Commencing from 1st April, 1895.		
Boat Tonnage and Land Carriage	As provided for in the Schedule.	15th Do.

H. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 10th November, 1894.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.............................$	45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..........	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4¾ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India............................Commission	⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

RATES will be quoted on application. Every proposal is considered on its own merits, regard being had to the nature of the employment, the amount of security required, and the previous character, length of service, and personal circumstances of the applicant.

THE COMPANY'S BONDS are Accepted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the Board of Inland Revenue, and by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. L. A.,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters. Apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
November 5, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the *CLIMATE OF INDIA*, *solid metal frames*, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: *full Compass*.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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[illegible]MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,281¼
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co.Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	141¼
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106¼
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
Vikart	...	1,000	100	90	1,105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	250
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	116
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,435
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	860
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	390
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,295
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	955
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	290
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	750
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	172½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	1,005
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,845
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,060
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,490
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	206
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English gold	Rs.	28-11	Nominal.
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Dragons	"	18-0	
Silver 7	"	93-12	
Do. 17½	"	94	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Billiard Exhibition Game, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Raja of Dholepur, accompanied by thirty followers, carrying five guns and three swords, arrived here, on Friday afternoon, and has been staying in a bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road.

Lost Currency Notes.—Surgeon-Major Lowdell arrived at the Byculla Station from Nasick, on Friday morning, and having hired a hack victoria, drove to the Byculla Club, where,on arrival, he found his dark leather pocket case, containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 100, and a cheque for Rs. 16, missing. Dr. Lowdell could not say whether he lost the case in the railway carriage or in the hack conveyance.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Grand March	Victoria	Cook
Quadrille	Paul Jones	Coote
Valse	The Gondoliers	Bucalossi
Selection	Rem. of Wales	Godfrey
Serenade	Before her Window	Nehl
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Band at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30, this evening :—

March	The Volunteer	Metra.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Valse	Thine for ever	Rose.
Pavane Conti		Vasseur.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Godfrey.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mazagon S. and W. Mills Company.—At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on Saturday afternoon, at Hornby Road, under the presidency of Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, the following special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 7th instant, was confirmed :—"That clause 12 of the Articles of Association of the company be and is hereby rescinded and the following clause be substituted instead :—12—If the certificate be worn out or spoiled, it may be renewed either free of charge, or on payment of such fee as the directors shall from time to time direct."

Robbing his Master.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Pudasha Hira, a Surtee, of the theft of Rs. 6 from the purse of his master Rustomji Framji Confectioner, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour. The complainant had been constantly missing small sums of money from his purse, which he usually kept in his waist-coat pocket. Accused being suspected, was questioned on the point but denied any knowledge of the theft. He, however, admitted his guilt when complainant promised him forgiveness and assurance that he would not be handed over to the police. Accused, on hearing the sentence of the court, began to abuse complainant for not keeping his word.

Drowned in a Tank.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday, at Worlee, on the body of Jethoo Manuel, an old women, aged eighty years, residing with her daughter-in-law. For the last three years the deceased had been totally blind. On Friday noon, she was left alone in the house and in the evening was found to be missing. A search was made for her, but without success. About 6 o'clock on the following morning the daughter-in-law noticed a saree lying on the parapet wall of the tank near her house and on her going to the tank and looking in, she found the deceased floating on the surface of the water face downwards. The police were informed, and the body was removed. There were no marks of external violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A Dishonest Broker.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ania Mowjiram, a broker, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of four silver anklets, valued at Rs. 60, belonging to Runchord Narbheram, a goldsmith. Accused induced complainant to give him the ornaments as he falsely represented that he had a customer who was ready to buy such anklets, and asked the goldsmith to permit him to take away the articles on approval, saying if the customer did not buy them he would return the same to him. Accused thus took the anklets, but was never seen again or heard of by complainant who informed the police. The latter succeeded in finding out his whereabouts, but he denied having ever had anything to do with the ornaments. Evidence was recorded to the above effect, and it was also shown that accused had unsuccessfully attempted to deceive several other merchants in a similar way. The magistrate sentenced accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Fall off a Verandah.—An inquest was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at Oondria Street, on the body of Dawood Ebrahim, a Mahomedan lad, aged eight years, residing with his mother at that locality. On the afternoon of the 15th instant the mother went out leaving the deceased in her daughter's house, at Doctor Street. On the same evening Dawood went on to the verandah on the first story of the house and having caught hold of a coir rope, stood with one foot on the chair and another on the railing of the verandah and commenced looking into the street, when the rope suddenly broke, and the deceased fell on to the road below, a distance of about thirteen feet, sustaining a large wound on the left side of the forehead. He was picked up unconscious, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was kept under treatment, until Friday morning. When hearing that his case was hopeless, the mother conveyed him home where he died, on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Cooke's Circus.—As was to be expected Mr. Cooke's Circus tent was crowded to its utmost capacity on Saturday night. The performance of every artiste was gone through with zeal, and the docility and obedience of trained horses, the elephant, ponies, and monkeys were deservedly admired and applauded. Miss Daisy's act of equestrianism on a "bare-back" was performed with a "dash," which rightly entitles her to the name given her in the arena of "the fearless rider." Miss Emily's seat in the saddle is, to say the least, simply wonderful. Miss Dora, who generally acts in consort with Miss Daisy on horse-back as well as on the "Roman Rings," has the combined agility and grace of an acrobat and an equestrienne which is peculiar to every member of the Cooke family. We may remind our readers that a change of programme is announced for to-night, when Mr. Cooke promises to entertain his patrons to a much better show. The management have also seen their way to increase the accomodation by the provision of circus boxes to hold four and six persons, respectively.

Howard's Art of Reckoning.—Mr. C. Frusher Howard, whose lectures on arithmetic are still attracting considerable attention, has received a letter from Mr. Hormusji Jehangir, Head-master of the Proprietary High School, in which that gentleman says :—"It affords me great pleasure to state that the teachers and pupils very much enjoyed the very interesting and instructive lecture that you delivered here, on the 'Art of Reckoning,' this morning. The methods of computation that you illustrated so patiently and with such plainness and perspicuity are doubtless based on scientific principles, and are, moreover, remarkably ingenious, concise, and expeditious. They would seem to be innovations on the prevailing methods of teaching arithmetic, and if introduced in our high school, not of course in supersession of the existing system, but side by side with it, they would tend to make our scholars very quick and accurate reckoners. With this view I have recommended the senior boys of the schools to study your works, especially such of them as intended, after leaving school, to qualify for mercantile pursuits, wherein for purposes of despatches your methods can be utilised to the best advantage."

Fire in Apollo Street.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, a quantity of hay, lying in a stable belonging to Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, and situated in British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, was found to be on fire. Immediately after the alarm was raised, the Fort engine appeared on the scene, followed by the steamer from Colaba, but their services were not required as the flames were extinguished almost immediately by some ghorawallas in the stable. It appears that Sheev Balwant, a coachman in the service of a European gentleman, who keeps his animal in the stable, was cooking some food on a fire-place, when his turban accidentally caught fire. Sheev Balwant at once threw away the burning turban on a box, where another turban, belonging to his brother Kushia, was lying, and that also became ignited. Sheev Balwant's attention was wholly absorbed in cooking the food, and he did not notice the flames, but his brother saw the clothes burning, and immediately threw away the burning pieces on a quantity of hay, which caught fire, and hence the alarm. Mr. W. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade, came to the locality, but found that the danger was over. The stable premises are insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The damage done by the outbreak is very nominal.

Fatal Railway Accident at the Victoria Terminus.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at the Victoria Terminus, regarding the death of Bapoo Mahadoo, a porter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, lately transferred from the Bhandoop Station to the Victoria Terminus. About a quarter to 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon the deceased with his muccadum and another porter was engaged in shunting in the goods yard, a brake van and five third-class carriages being shunted on to the No. 1 line. The deceased, on the order of the muccadum, went between the last two carriages to uncouple them, but finding it difficult to do so asked the muccadum to have the carriages backed. The latter accordingly signalled to the driver of the engine and the carriages having been backed, the deceased uncoupled the two waggons and was going out from between them, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell on the rail, and before the driver could be signalled to stop the train one of the waggons passed over the deceased cutting the body into pieces, and killing the man on the spot. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway carriage while being shunted.

Run Over and Killed by a Tram-Car.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Lohar Chawl, regarding the death of Javeir Purshotum, a Hindu weaver, resident of Surat, aged 35 years. On Tuesday, the deceased, in company with his nephew, Gungaram, arrived in Bombay from his native country *en route* to Hyderabad (Deccan), and put up at a relative's house, at Lohar Chawl. About half-past 8 o'clock, on the following evening, Javeir left his temporary residence to go to the Victoria Terminus in company with his nephew and two friends, and proceeded towards the Crawford Markets, where, on arrival, the nephew and the friends got into a tram-car, while in the hurry and confusion the deceased was left behind, and the car started for Bori Bunder. However, before the car had gone many paces, is was stopped by the driver at the request of the deceased's friends, and just as deceased was going to get in, another car, from the opposite direction, came up and knocked the deceased down on the ground, one of the wheels passing over both his legs. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained an extensive contused and lacerated wound of the left foot and ankle joint, and the bones of the foot were fractured. There was also a similar wound on the right knee about five inches in length, exposing the bones of the knee joint. The wounds were dressed but the deceased refused amputation of the left foot and to stay in the hospital. He was conveyed home by his friends, and treated by private medical gentlemen, but he never rallied, and died on Friday. The House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital was of opinion that the cause of death was gangrene, following the injuries to the left foot caused by deceased having been accidentally run over by a tram-car. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

RETURN OF THE CHIEF OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

Commissioner Ruhani Bai, the chief officer of the Salvation Army in India and her husband Colonel Raj Singh (Emanuel D. Booth-Hellberg) arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Co.'s Rosetta from Colombo. Mrs. Booth-Hellberg is the youngest daughter of General Booth, and came to India in 1892. In April of this year she visited England to attend the celebration of her father's jubilee, and was then given the full command of the Indian work, having previously been subject to the veto of Commissioner Booth-Tucker in London. While in England Miss Booth was married to Colonel Hellberg, a Swedish officer, of about eleven years' service. He comes of a high Stockholm family, his father being an important public man in the city. He was educated at the Upsala University, and had a thorough knowledge of the Norwegian, Danish, French, Latin, and English languages, in addition to his mother tongue. It was while studying in the University, with the object of becoming a priest of the Southern Church, that he met the Salvation Army. He soon threw himself heart and soul into the hard fight of those early days in Sweden. While captain in charge at Malmo he had an exciting experience. A mob of Socialists, well-primed with brandy, and out of work, attacked his hall. It took thirty police and a troop of cavalry to charge the crowd, to save the captain's life. Young Hellberg was escorted home that night guarded by a number of bare sabres. In Stockholm he was sentenced to forty-eight days' imprisonment for continuing a meeting beyond a certain hour in the evening. But he was released by order of King Oscar before his time was completed. Over this affair the students of the Upsala University held an indignation meeting to protest against their former fellow's imprisonment. Colonel Hellberg remained in Sweden until he reached the position of Chief Secretary in that country. In May, 1893 he was appointed to the Foreign Office in London as Assistant Foreign Secretary with Commissioner Booth-Tucker. A public welcome to Commissioner Ruhani Bai and Colonel Raj Singh is announced to be held in the Framji Cowasjee Hall, on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

THE RIPON CLUB.

On Friday evening, the members of the Ripon Club entertained one of their popular secretaries, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, to a dinner at their club premises. The chairman of the standing committee of the club, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., presided, and about fifty members of the club attended to honor the occasion. After proposing the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, which was drunk by the whole company standing, the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, making reference to the services rendered by Mr. Cama to the club, and to several charitable institutions of which he was either an honorary solicitor, chairman, secretary, or treasurer. The toast was drunk amidst much cheering coupled with the song "For he is a jolly good fellow." Mr. Cama, in a feeling speech, thanked the club for the high compliment paid to him. In the course of his remarks, he stated that, if it were not for the kindness of friends who look upon one's faults and defects with lenient eyes, life would be deprived of some of its enjoyment; that if, at any time, he had done anything which met with the approbation of any of his friends, he had done nothing more than a duty which he owed to himself and to the proud and distinguished family surname, which, through accident of birth, he had the privilege to bear. He concluded by drinking to the health, happiness, and prosperity of the members of the club. On the chairman decorating the guest with a garland of flowers and bouquet, there was tremendous cheering. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee proposed the health of the chairman, which was heartily responded to; and the very successful entertainment broke up at about 10 p.m.

TRAM-FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to draw the attention of the authorities of the Tramway Company to the great injustice done to the passengers on the Girgaum line by the inconsistency in fare from Thakurdwar to Money School. For like distances half-anna is charged on other lines, e.g., from Pydhownee to Money School and Market. I think the removal of this inconsistency will be deemed a great favour by the general public, and particularly by the students attending the several institutions situated on the Esplanade.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 24. A XAVIERITE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	...	1	...	1	3	...	21	26
B "	1	1	2	...	2	...	11	17
C "	...	1	...	...	3	...	11	15
D "	...	1	...	1	4	...	23	29
E "	...	...	1	1	2	...	22	26
F "	...	1	1	...	3	...	21	26
G "	1	1	1	...	3	1	24	31
H " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	1	2	22	25
I "	...	...	...	...	3	...	35	38
K "	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	11
L "	...	...	1	...	4	...	64	69
Army Staff	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	6	7	4	29	3	298	348

The following Officers were on parade, *viz.* :—Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Capts. J. P. Baird, Lord Colin Campbell, F. Place, E. F. Nicholson, S. Tomlinson, and J. W. Smith; Lieuts. T. M. English, F. W. English, R. G. Snell, C. C. James, and H. R. H. Wilkinson; 2nd Lieut. E. D. Roe; and Lieut. Jenkins (attached).

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The Annual Report of the Fund for the year 1893-94, shows that the Institution continues to be in a prosperous condition. In his last report on the accounts of the Fund for the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92, the Actuary, Mr. Finlaison, declared a surplus amounting to Rs. 1,95,123 in the Widows' Pension Branch, of which he recommended that Rs. 1,14,752 should be held in reserve leaving Rs. 80,371 available for distribution. Of this latter amount a sum of Rs. 75,118 was taken for abatement of subscriptions of members of 5 years' standing for the year 1893-94. Notwithstanding this, the capital of the Fund, which is in deposit with Government, was increased, during the year 1893-94, from Rs. 14,23,368-12-0 on the 31st March 1893 to Rs. 14,96,302-3-10, an increase of nearly Rs. 73,000 during the year 1893-94. The number of subscribers to the Widows' Pension Branch stood on 31st March 1894 at 761 and the number of pensioners at 163, the total amount of pension payable to them monthly was Rs. 4,537-2-0. A sum of Rs. 3,409-7-3 was paid on account of exchange on pensions remitted to Europe and a sum of Rs. 421 was paid as surrender value to 2 subscribers who, on the death of their wives, did not join the Life Assurance Branch. In his report the Actuary reported a surplus of Rs.23,493 in the Life Assurance Branch. The capital of this Branch which on the 31st March 1893 stood at Rs. 90,747-4-2 was increased to Rs. 1,08,210-4-7. The number of subscribers stood at 106, and the total amount assured was Rs. 238,200. During the year a sum of Rs. 4,350 was paid to the legal representatives of 3 deceased members. The members of the Committee are Messrs. Janardhan Damodhar Kolatker (chairman), Balkrishna Nilaji Pitale, Wm. Bedford, F. C. Brewin, Keshava Kooshaba Acharya and Framroz Rustomji Joshi. The Secretary is Mr. J. F. Vaz, who has held the office for 26 years. The members of the Committee, in recommending the re-election of Mr. Vaz for a further period of 2 years, observe : "The Committee have much pleasure in cordially supporting his re-election. Being a Government pensioner, Mr. Vaz is able to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Fund. He has always been assiduous and courteous. His connection with the Fund has now lasted for nearly 26 years, and the Committee can bear full testimony to his experience being of great value to them, especially when the Rules were under revision. They feel confident that so long as Mr. Vaz continues efficient, the subscribers will, no doubt, be glad to retain his services." The Auditors are Messrs. Ganpatrao Pandurung Dalvi and J. F. Pereira. In their audit report they say. "The accounts have been examined monthly and we have the pleasure to place on record that in the conduct of the work we always met with the most ready and cordial co-operation on the part of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Vaz. We are glad to note that the Fund is steadily increasing; but there is still, it appears to us, a large number of Government employes who might be induced to subscribe to it and thus make provision for their families. It appears from the report of the proceedings of the last Special General Meeting of the subscribers that there are on the Bombay Civil Establishment alone 31,000 individuals, not to speak of employes in the Military, Public Works, Postal and other Departments in Bombay. We would suggest therefore that the Committee should address notices to the heads of Departments urging them to bring to the notice of the members of their respective establishments the advantages offered by the Fund."

THE SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

Kajuri Kach, 21st November.

Wano, 20th November.—News has been received that some Waziris attacked the Suleiman Khel camels returning empty from taking supplies from Tank to Kajuri, and 59 camels were looted by Abdur Rahman Khels and two Suleiman Khels wounded. Mullah Powindah had issued invitations to all factions of the clans to meet him yesterday at Kaniguram, but it is stated that the clans refused to organise another attack on our camp. The camel grazing guard was fired on yesterday. Major Colin Mackenzie and Captain Douglas left this morning with a convoy for Kajuri. It is possible, judging from the present situation that all the turbulent spirits may have to be completely subjected before any delimination can be commenced and if the malcontents determined to attack the Commissioners escort they could do so before this Brigade could either reinforce or attack them. Any slight success on their part, owing to their overwhelming numbers, would be the signal for a large accession to their ranks.

Rumours state that the Seaforth Highlanders and the Buffs are under orders for Waziristan. The malcontents are more or less well collected in two distinct localities the maliks will side with the Government, and the enemy to be punished will consist of Mullah Powindahs following, plus all such as may join him owing to the advent of our force into their country. A general rising of Mahsuds is most improbable. If Government insist on punishing all who attacked us so unprovokedly, and if an expedition starts, much inconvenience may be felt by badmashes delaying constantly attacking convoys, it being almost impossible to catch them up when retreating to their hill fastnesses.

The camel grazing guard was strengthened to-day, as Mullah Powindah is vaguely reported to be near the Khaisara valley once again. with 400 men. He is reported to have given out his intention of attacking the part of the camp held by the Border Regiment or the cavalry. The camp is now formed thus. In the north-west corner are the Gurkhas protecting part of the west flank and the front. In the south-west corner the 20th Punjab Infantry and the Cavalry are between the Gurkhas and the 20th, facing west. The Border Regiment face north and east, and the 3rd Sikhs south and east, the Battery being between the Border Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs, facing east. The Sappers face south between the 20 P. I. and the 3rd Sikhs. The General's Camp faces north, between the Borders and the Gurkhas. The men's tents all the way round the camp face on to the wall the men have to man in case of alarm or attack. The hospitals, transport and civil camp are inside the camp in the centre. A strong stone wall four feet high surrounds the camp, with abattis blocking all approaches from the nullahs. Thus it is evident that our position is very strong and almost impossible to be rushed, even if the enemy numbers ten to one. The camp is made strong in order to enable part of the force to move out for active measures if desirable.

A report received yesterday stated that the Mullah Powindah had written to Sherindil Khan, the Afghan Commissioner, asking if he would give him an asylum in Khost, in case he had to leave Waziristan. Later news, just to hand, states that Mullah Powindah has only a few fanatics with him, and up to yesterday afternoon he had not even reached Kanigaram. All the Mahsud maliks have gone to their own villages with the Government's terms.

All the wounded are doing well.

Dera Ismail Khan, 21st November.

Further information shows that only one powindah caravan was attacked on the 17th. Three men were wounded, of whom two are very seriously hurt. The attack occurred at a place which 500 rifles of the 19th Punjab Infantry had passed only one hour previously. Mr. Grimes, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, on his way to inspect the telegraph line, arrived half an hour after the attack, and persuaded the powindahs to collect their camel loads, which in the panic had been thrown in all directsons. On the arrival of the escort of 100 rifles of the 4th Punjab Infantry, under Captain Schofield, from Tank, the camels were reloaded and the caravan proceeded. The camels looted by the marauding Waziris are reported to have been driven up the valley of the Khazma river.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1894-95.

Summary of the District Officers reports on the rice-crop prospects, on the 31st October 1894, in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma. Summary—Revision of last month's figures for the total area under rice cultivation has reduced the amount by which this year's area falls short of last year's total. The decrease is now shown as 27,581 instead of 79-545 given last month. Since the October report was written there has been almost a total cessation of rain in Lower Burma with the result that the late planted crops do not now promise as well as they did. Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Thongwa are feeling the absence of the usual final showers more severely than the other districts.

The Rig—Veda is generally considered to be the oldest literary composition in the world. The principal difficulty, however in connection with the volume is the determination of its date. At the present time, Herr Ginzel is engaged in investigating ancient eclipses, and, as there are four allusions to eclipses in the volume, he considers he has a fair chance of solving the problem. According to the *Observatory* he has already ascertained that three large solar eclipses would have been visible at Lahore between 1250 B.C. and 1386 B.C., and these would fairly correspond to those mentioned in this particular Veda. The first of these occurred soon after sunrise on Nov. 28, 1386 B.C.; the second about noon, on Nov. 4, 1301 B.C., and the third on March 4, 1250 B.C. There is a fourth eclipse mentioned, but he has not yet fixed its date.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY. THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Delhi	30·162	W	1	77·1	53·5	47	...	0·81	+0·74
Agra	30·194	NW	1	79·1	49·4	61	...	0·84	+0·79
Cawnpore	30·169	WNW	1	75·2	50·0	76	...	3·63	...
Allahabad	30·148	Calm	1	77·7	52·4	86	...	2·92	+2·79
Jhansi	30·192	SW	1	81·0	53·7	57	...	...	−0·11
Jacobabad	30·202	E	1	79·4	50·0	38	..	..	−0·03
Karachi	30·165	NNE	8	88·0	61·5	70	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·230	Calm	1	83·5	48·6	64	..	...	−0·22
Ajmere	30·255	Calm	...	82·9	45·7	60	...	..	−0·19
Deesa	30·157	SE	7	92·3	57·5	34	..	...	−0·15
Ahmedabad	30·155	ENE	2	89·8	61·6	44	..	..	..
Bhuj	30·132	Calm	6	89·5	61·9	69	..	..	−0·01
Rajkot	30·135	E	4	91·3	58·8	45	..	...	−0·36
Veraval	30·094	ENE	8	91·2	66·2	50	..	...	...
Neemuch	30·219	E	3	84·2	50·9	41	..	..	−0·20
Indore	30·194	N	1	81·5	50·1	66	..	...	−0·36
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·216	S	1	77·9	49·9	88	..	2·53	+2·14
Hoshangabad	30·209	E	3	83·8	53·8	76	...	0·02	−0·49
Khandwa	30·188	S	3	85·2	52·6	72	...	...	−0·39
Raipur	30·167	Calm	2	81·3	56·8	69	..	0·13	−0·35
Nagpur	30·173	Calm	3	82·8	56·2	50	...	2·48	+1·72
Amraoti	30·165	E	5	84·1	58·8	44	...	1·11	+0·59
Akola	30·191	Calm	4	86·0	55·0	77	...	0·39	−0·27
Surat	30·131	E	M	88·6	62·5	70	...	..	−0·17
Malegaon	30·165	Calm	4	85·4	55·0	70	...	...	−0·53
Bombay	30·100	E	11	87·1	72·7	60	...	...	−0·65
Poona	30·145	E	9	84·5	59·4	53	...	...	−1·12
Aurangabad	30·181	Calm	3	85·9	56·6	53	...	..	...
Sholapur	30·131	ENE	8	85·2	59·6	56	..	--	−1·08
Ratnagiri	30·060	ESE	6	83·9	69·9	54	...	...	−0·46
Belgaum	30·070	ESE	22	80·3	59·9	60	...	1·11	−0·96
Goa	30·042	E	7	88·	71·4	72	...	0·38	...
Karwar	30·062	E	2	89·3	66·1	81	..	0·33	−2·15
Mangalore	30·017	Calm	2	90·8	68·4	66	...	1·34	−1·72
Calicut	29·980	E	7	87·3	70·1	94	...	2·43	−2·10
Cochin	29·956	NNE	M	90·3	72·1	71	...	5·56	−0·58
Bangalore	30·089	ENE	12	78·8	57·4	86	...	2·83	−0·49
Secunderabad	30·166	Calm	4	81·7	58·1	74	..	0·64	−1·00
Masuliptm.	30·101	NNE	9	83·6	63·1	81	...	2·46	−4·01
Bellary	30·134	E	5	83·5	69·0	78	..	2·12	+0·30
Cuddapah	30·110	ESE	...	86·1	67·5	85	...	1·41	−2·63
Madras	30·039	NNE	13	85·5	73·0	78	0·55	8·34	−1·98
Coimbatore	30·045	E	2	84·4	65·8	92	..	0·66	−2·53
Trichinopoly	30·024	NE	6	87·5	73·4	77	..	1·15	−3·09
Negapatam	30·002	NE	19	83·9	74·7	86	0·08	10·02	−2·30
Colombo	29·958	ESE	6	87·0	72·0	77	0·33	15·55	+4·28
Aden	30·023	ENE	4	81·8	77·8	81	...	..	−0·18

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Agra and Allahabad and moderately or slowly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep to the south of Latitude 20°. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Indore, and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Belgaum, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, 14 at Bangalore, and 10 at Sholapur, Madras and Trichinopoly. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is within 5° of the mean of the season over the whole of the reporting area. The highest temperature in the shade was 92°. at Deesa and the lowest 46° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased largely in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras and Negapatam. The baric gradients are steep to the south of Latitude 20°, and strong winds are probable there and also on and off the Coromandel Coast and the West Coast between Cochin and Goa. Humidity and cloud are both increasing in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and conditions are becoming very favourable for local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Saturday's pressure is steady or has risen slightly in Baluchistan and the Nort West Punjab and has fallen over the remainder of India and Burma. The fall is brisk in the Punjab and North Western Provinces Submontane districts and Tenasserim. Pressure is now Normal or only in slight excess in Southern India and in Moderate to considerable excess elsewhere; Strong winds are blowing in the South and a few light Showers have been received. The largest fall being half an inch at Madras. Humidity and cloud have increased in Southern India and Carnatic and light Showers may again be received there during the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 22.

Burlton Bennett, Lt-Col, Bombay, Comy Genl. on Inspection duty, from Poona.

November 24.

Massey, Major, Bengal, 30th P I, from leave, from England.
Pearson, Brigdr-Genl, Madras, Dist Staff, from England.
Braganza, Surgn-Major, Bombay, 30th Baluchis, on leave, from Karachi.
Walton, Capt, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Cowie, Capt, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Crowley, Col, Bengal, A A G, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—November 24.

Campbell, Capt, Bengal, D A A G M, on leave, to England.
Ford, Lieut, Bombay, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Aden.
Mainy, Major, Bengal, 30th P I, from leave, to Rawalpindi.
Cooke, Brigr-Genl, Bombay, Dist Staff, on leave, to Karachi.
Chance, Capt, Bombay, D A A G, on leave, to Karachi.
Kenny, Major, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, to Raniket.
B Witherall, Lt-Col, Bombay, 22nd Bo I, on leave, to Matheran
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bobay Vol Rifles, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November, 1894.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) At the Oval near the Sir R. Temple's Statue.—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m. Recruits Drill.

(2) "A" Company.—At 5 15 p.m. to-day (Monday), Wednesday 28th and Friday 30th instant in the Compound of the St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon. Squaddrill for Recruits.

(3) "B" Company.—At 5-30 p.m., on Thursday 29th inst., at the Grant Medical College, Byculla.

(4) "F" Company.—At 8 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the St. Mary's College Compound, Byculla, and 7 a.m., on Wednesday 28th instant, at St. Joseph's Church, Bandora. Dress.—Mufti.

(5) "G" Company.—At 5 p.m., on Tuesday 27th instant behind the Municipal Offices.

(6) Byculla School.—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) and Thursday 29th instant.

(7) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 27th and Thursday 29th instant.

(8) Byculla Scottish School.—At 5 p.m., on Wednesday 28th and Friday 30th instant.

(9) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 27th and 7-15 a.m., on Thursday 29th instant.

(10) Parade Ground (Cruickshank Road end).—At 4-30 p.m., on Saturday the 1st proximo.—Commanding Officer's parade.

2. On and after this date the 3rd class Range at Cooria will be available for practice.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Trained members who have not yet applied for their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to draw the same from Head-Quarters as soon as possible,

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Bombay Naval and Military Tournament will take place at the Oval 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December 1894, commencing each day at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, Wednesday and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10 in R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow and on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. Parade for Saturday next the 1st proximo :—No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice of the Company.—Recruits of this Company should make it a point to attend this first days practice.

Dress :—Drill order without arms.—Putties to be worn.

The Parade for No. 2 Company will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Byculla, 1,072 tons, Commander J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Setos, 1,152 tons, Commander H Weisskam, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Eustace, Mr Karanjia and 151 deck.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Formosa, 2615 tons Commander C P Bishop, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 1,964 tons, Commander G Hanssin. sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg' Antwerp, and Bremen via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

The Floric Rubatino, S N Co's Steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain DeNegri, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Hongkong, (3rd November), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Lawgoris, Mr Omaretti and 46 deck.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain, A L Sinclair, Surgeon-Captain James Jackson, Mr A H Gunter, Mr J Allison Mr Samuel Cooke, Mr Mirza and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Dwarka, 760 tons, Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachi (22nd November) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Freer, Captain Stratton, Surgeon-Major Braganza, Ficardas, Mr Lalchand and 200 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Commander J W F Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shangha 3rd November, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general Cargo and the following passengers :—From Yokohama Mr Diagoro Goh Mr Aski Mr M Tashima Mr Y Yamashita Mr B Ariga Mr K Kodama Captain R A Peters Mr C F Lockstone Mr G I Caldwell Mr E B Bartett G E Butler Mr R McCaig Mr T E Minsies Mr S B Sinclair Mr F L Stewart Mr H Robertson Mr H Blair Mr R A Dawnie Mr Chalkley From Nagasaki.—Mr Otuna. From Hongkong.—Rgt Rev Bishop A J Modeires, Canow B E Falleirs, Canow S S deSouza, Mr Elmore, Mr F Acoc, Mr H E Bamje, Mr B Nowroji. From Hobart.—Miss J Weston. From Melbourne.—Mr J Whittle, Miss A Wagstaff, Miss M Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs Klingelhofer and infant, Miss Thompson. From Colombo.—Miss Canter, Miss Holmes, Miss Horsnail, Miss Wills, Surg-Major and Mrs Masse, Mr Arnatt, Mr C E Dunlop, Mr R Kackheshroo, Mr and Mrs Bootta Hellberg, Mr Sikander, Miss Devamoni, Miss Newcombe, Miss McQueen.

From different-ports.—88 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Karachi	27-11	F Muir & Co
C	Mobile	930	Miller	P. Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Barawa	354	Cassum	Zanzibar		M M & Co
E	Arroyo	3564	......	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Nimet Huda	1140	M Beg	Jedda		H M S Nimazie
H& J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
M	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	Mangalore	26-11	S & Co
K	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed		Put back for repairs
N	Setos	1234	Wiesskhan	Zanzibar	25-11	F Heyer
P	Stolzenfels	1964	Hansen	Not fixed		Glade & Co
Q	Taif	...	Fairweather	Mauritius	2-12	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	548	F Ahmed	Karachi	24-11	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	523	Budroo	Bhownagur	24-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kaisar-I-Hind		Seymour	China	10-1	P & O Co
3	Bormida	1499	de Negri	China	8-12	C Barboro
4	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	1-12	P & O Co
5	Formosa	2615	Bishop	China	24-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatri	2331	Nicolich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
10	Netherby Hall					E Bates & Co
11	Columbus	229	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
13	Kapurthala	672	Robertson	Karachi		M M & Co
15	Pachumba	970	Simpson	Zanzibar	23-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Rajpootana	2030	Shepherd	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Peninsular (s)	Briscoe	London, Nov 2.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 22.
	Bormida (s)	De Negri	Hongkong, Nov 3.
	Feenes (s)	Wettergreen.	Bangkok, Nov 10.
	H. M.'s Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi, Nov 21.
25	Rosetta (s)	Brown	Shanghai, Nov 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Chyebassa (s)	Parkman	Coast and Calcutta.
	Kapurthula (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Clyde (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Stolzenfels (s)	Hanssen	Hamburg, &c.
25	Formosa (s)	Bishop	Shanghai, &c.
	Byculla (s)	Forbes	Rangoon, &c.
	Setos (s)	Weisskam	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Culna, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Mobile, for the Persian Gulf.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
August					
25	Tatsuta (J gun boat)	Stranack	Tyne		
September					
5	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Seychelles	15	Bombay
November					
8	Ileafaee	Nacoda	Bombay	14	S Muccala
12	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Perim	15	Somali coast
	Massilia	Harvey	London	13	Sydney
	Imperatrix	Nicolich	Trieste		Bombay
13	Britannia H M's T Ship	Parfitt	Bombay		Portsmouth
	Bramble H M's	Currey	Gibraltar		
14	Bengal	Barrett	Calcutta	14	London
	Memfi	Carmelich	Calcutta		Trieste
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	16	Hodeida
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Peshawar	Gadd	London	15	Calcutta
15	Brinkburn	Jacobs	Barry		
	Vindobona	Mersa	Bombay	16	Trieste
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Seymour	London	15	Bombay
	Blomfontein	Salmon	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Horatio	Forth	Kurrachee		Hull
16	Thames	Seaton	Bombay		
	Valetta	Atkinson	Sydney	16	London
17	Habsburg	Roben	Bremen	17	Sydney
	Mohammadie	Hardcastle	Jeddah	18	Bombay
	Isla de Panay	Basti	Manilla		Liverpool
18	Oceanien	Schmitz	China		Marseilles

Aden, 18th November, 1894.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 24.

From London.

Himalaya s—8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer.
Shanghai s—4 cases medicine, B Pile and Co.
Shannon s—4 cases madeira, Cutler Palmer and Co; 1 case perfumed spirit, D Cowasjee; 10 cases currants, A Sallaybhoy.
Carthage s—8 cases medicine, soap, &c, Eduljee Bros; 6 cases medicine, H Mooljee; 38 cases oilmenstore, medicine, soap, &c, E Rusooljee; 45 packages provisions, &c, A M Sadder.

From Hamburg.

Banda s—10 cases glassware, Rahim Cassum.
Australia s—1 cask rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.
Stolzenfels s—41 bales printing papers, E Moola Abdoolaly, and Co; 11 cases glassware, M Curuman.
Caledonia s—1 qr cask brandy, M Rosie and Co.

From Antwerp.

Stolzenfels s—125 cases candles, A H Sidick; 8 cases chemicals other sorts, H Mooljee; 3 cases cutlery, H A H Hassum.
Banda s—15 cases playing cards, V M H Aboo; 3 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 249 boxes candles, A S Adum; 16 cases glassware, G H Cullian; 20 bales straw boards, M Goculdas.
Rhimfels s—28 cases brandy, E Bezonjee.

From Charante.

Shannon s—25 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandez.

From Marseilles.

Shannon s—20 barrels sherry wine, A M Sodder.

From Trieste.

Marq Bacquehem s—23 cases glassware, E B Mohomed.

From Glasgow.

City of Agra s—15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From New York.

Kendal s—8 cases kerosine oil, Standard Oil Co.

From Gothenburg.

Banda s—75 cases matches, A S Adum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 24.

For London.

Carthage s—10 bales skins, Blur and Katz; 2 cases peacock feathers, B Shariff; 13 bales skins and hides, H Jumal; 8 cases peacock feathers, and 1 case stuffed bords, C Sorabjee; 120 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 57 cwts condiments and 2 cwts dry ducks, M Poonjiajee and Sons.
Clyde s—1 box gold bar, Ralli Bros.

For Hull.

Lorenzo s—291 cwt linseed, A Blascheck.

For Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—670 cwts myrabollams, Taeppen and Co.

For Antwerp.

Stolzenfels s—300 cwts marze, N Futehally and Co.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—425 cwts olibanum, N Cassumbhoy and Co.

For Marseilles.

Netherby Halls s—210 cwts groundnuts and 8,120 cwts gingily seeds, J Fischer.

For Hongkong.

Formosa s—100 cwts onions, A Noor; 38 cwts sharkfins, A C Mohomed; 150 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Esoo; 73 cwts sharkfins, N Cassumbhoy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Arraye s—217 chests opium, S Khetsidas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

AUTO HARPS!!! New Selection of these Popular Instruments to hand, Rs. 35 to 50, complete with Tutor, Thumb Ring Tuning Key, Pitch Pipe and Music Desk.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now on View at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MR. B. L. BATLIBOI has received Special Training in England in the Tie and Scarf Department, and all our Patterns are selected by him.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be Issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system. For particulars SEE Notices exhibited at Stations.

LOST.—A White FOXTERRIER BITCH, with single Black Spot on Forehead. Wears a new Collar. Finder will be Rewarded by CARON & Co.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

COOKED HAM, really Nice, can be had of JAMES PEARSE, at his Restaurant, 22, Apollo Street, Opposite Royal Insurance Co. Breakfasts and Tiffins always Ready. Dinners to Order.

FLOWERPOTS and Flowervases, Artistic Majolica Ware, richly done up in Colours and Gold. Various Sizes and Shapes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, Tardeo, 10 Boilers of Messrs Hicks Hargreave's make, 32 feet long and 7 feet in Diameter, certified for 110 lbs. pressure, and in working order. Apply at the above Mill.

WANTED, a GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS or Governess for two Children of 7 and 4, at Simla, going to Europe next year. Apply No. "99," care of this Office.

WANTED, for a Lady and Gentleman coming out in the end of January, for two Months, a Furnished BUNGALOW, on Cumballa or Malabar Hill. Send Terms to "J. S. A.," care of this Office.

DO not be Deceived by a new Firm who has no Steam Machinery at all. PEARSE and Co. is the only Firm in Bombay that supply Machine-made Bread containing Malt Extract. The only Address.: Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FANCY BAZAR.—Those wishing to Buy SALEABLE ARTICLES at CHEAP PRICES will do well to See our New 'Xmas Stock. Liberal Discount.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE.—Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as.; 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 30 for 2 Rs.; 40 for Rs. 3-8; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 30. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Nouborg.

FOR SALE.—SCHIEDMAYER SQUARE GRAND PIANO, as good as new. Very fine Instrument, in perfect condition. Cost Rs. 1,200. Price, Rs. 700. Apply to Captain LANE, R.A., Poona.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Consignment of Assorted CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Artistic and New Designs. Address "W. B.," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the Line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Propritror.

CHARLES D. STEWART, Esq., says:—"RIPON is the Leading Hotel in Mahableshwar. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food far above the average. Management Excellent."

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

MUSIC CARRIERS!!! Various Patterns, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 8-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods of English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)

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H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.		FEBRIFUGE.	
Medical Depots	Rs.	14	Rs.	10
Government Officers	„	16	„	10
The Public	„	16	„	12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier. and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE [illegible] Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

A FURTHER advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 103¼; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered in London, at 112; and Rupee Securities, at £56¼. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d., say to 28 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 63 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ per cent. higher, at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Bombay; the same amount to Calcutta; £69,000 to Honkong; and £43,000 to Shanghai.

To-day, the English and French Funds are unchanged; but Indian Sterling Loan has advanced ¼ per cent. to 112¼; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities are 1/8 per cent. higher, at £56 5/8. £125,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver has recovered yesterday's decline of 1-16d., and is again quoted at 28 7-8d. per oz.; the price of the metal being unchanged in New York; with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed yesterday with a hardening tendency; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 300 East Indian. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3 1/8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 3 5-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 3 1/8d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton Tinnevellys were 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer. Fine Broach at Havre was half a franc higher, at fcs. 36.

To-day, an advance of ⅛d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool at 3 3-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals are further 1-16d. higher in the most distant positions and 3-64d. in all others. The market closed firmer this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales being 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 43,000 bales. The Manchester market is firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 61,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 4,000 bales more, at 66,000 bales. The Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 125,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 769,000 bales, but others increased in the week by 51,000 bales.

In New York, an advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday, at 5 ⅞ cents per lb.; and February Futures were 12 points higher, at 5·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 69,000 bales; making the total to date compare as follows with the figures for the same time in the two preceding seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts ...	69,000	45,000	42,000
Week's do. ...	347,000	285,000	253,000
Since 1st September ...	3,320,000	2,659,000	2,471,000.

A further advance of 1/8 cent has been established to-day in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 6d. per lb.; while Futures, for February, have further moved up 14 points, say to 5·87 points. The Receipts at the Ports are 55,000 bales, going against 53,000 bales last year, and 34,000 bales in 1892, on the corresponding day.

Our local Cotton market has been firm to-day at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy in prices; but with only a small business passing. Exporters have contracted for 300 "Fine" Broach, for delivery in March, at Rs. 183; and the Mills have bought 475 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 100 each of old Chalisgaum, at Rs. 132; Anjari, at Rs. 156; Cutchi, at Rs. 145; and Bengal, at Rs. 135; and 50 new Akola, at Rs. 160; and 25 Bengal, at Rs. 144 per candy.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with only a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent by shippers, and in a quiet market, on the basis of previous rates, with the exception of *Linseed* in which a further decline of 1 anna per cwt. has been established, at Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	723	bales.
Wheat	12,439	cwts.
Linseed	5,778	„
Rapeseed	859	„
Gingelly	6,254	„
Poppyseed	1,685	„
Groundnuts	1,178	„
Castorseed	649	„
Rice	3,266	„

FREIGHTS are quiet; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with an appearance of strength at 1s. 1 7-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for ready Bank remittance, and 1s. 1¼d. for January-February and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 5-16d. for near delivery, 1s. 1 11-32d. for December, and 1s. 1⅝d. for 1895. The market, however, has been quiet and unchanged, with again in Merchants' Bills offering for any delivery, and closed quiet as follows;—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee,
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-16d. to 7-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight..	1s. 1¼d.	„
Credits	do ...	1s. 1 5-16d.	„
Francs	do ...	1·40	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 5/8 for Account; and the market remained firm at these rates until near the close, when a decline of 1-16 per cent. took place, and quotations left off at 103 5/8 and 103 9-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES remains quiet but steady, the feeling with regard to Mill Scrip still favouring sellers. The only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Sholapore Mill Shares; of Rs. 5 each in Indian manufacturing, Jamshed, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ each in Leopold, and Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas. Surat City Press shares are Rs. 15 higher. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 1,281¼.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	2 9-16

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	103¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56¼
Bar Silver	28 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	125,000	„
„ „ „ Surats......	1,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	769,000	„
„ „ Surats......	18,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

German mail Steamer Bayern from China and Habsburg from Aden arrived.

French mail steamer Eridan from Calcutta and Saghalien from China arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	76·2

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	84·6
6 p.m.	82·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETT—November 25, at her residence Girgaum, opposite the Portuguese Church, Bai Heerabai, widow of the late Manockjee Merwanjee Sett. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGER—FORTESCUE—Oct 30, at St Peter's, Dublin, Eastwood Bigger, eldest son of J J E Bigger, Falmore Hall, Dundalk, to Kathline Mary Geraldine, only daughter of the late Major Frederick Fortescue, Bengal Staff Corps, of Stephens town, Co Louth.

CONSTENTIN—BARR—Oct 31, at the Hotel de Ville, and Holy Trinity Church, Geneva, Dr Constentin, of the Rothschild Hospital to Bella, youngest daughter of the late Col Turnley Barr, Political Resident at Baroda, India.

DREW—AUCHMUTY—Nov 1, at St Barnabas, Horton, Oxon, William Wilson Drew, Esq, C S, to Mary Louisa, daughter of the Rev Forbes Auchmuty, Vicar of Horton-cum-Studley.

GAYFORD—PENDLETON—Nov 6, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Arthur H Gayford, of Queensborough-terrace, son of the late Chesterfield Gayford, to Alaine, only child of Dr Pendleton, of Silwood Lodge, Brighton.

GILBERT—RIDDELL—Nov 3, by licence, at All Saints', Ascot, the Rev F W Pakenham Gilbert, M A, only son of John Gilbert, Esq, Beaumont, Co, Dublin, to Laura Dalziel (Bluebell), only daughter of George Dalziel Riddell, Brigd-Surg-Lt-Col, late Madras Army.

DEATHS.

BESTIC—Nov 2, at 3, Cottesmore-gardens, Kensington, Augusta Bestic, widow of William Brereton Bestic, Esq, P W D, India, aged 53.

COLCHESTER—Nov 5, at Brentwood, Alfred, Bishop of Colchester, aged 67.

COLLYER—Nov 1, at 88, Kensington-gardens-square, Rose Elizabeth Collyer, wife of Col Collyer, late Royal Engineers (Madras).

FAGAN—Oct 23, Elizabeth Maria, daughter of the late Col George Hickson Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, aged 81.

FRANCIS—Oct 29, suddenly, in London, John Francis, C E, of Bombay, and Easton-on-the-Hill, Northamptonshire, aged 66.

SCOTT—Nov 5, at Tunbridge Wells, Septimus Scott, late Madras Civil Service, aged 84.

STRANGE—Nov 1, at North-hill, Windlesham, Surrey, Admiral James Newburgh Strange, the last surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras aged 82.

TAYLER—Oct 31, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Charlotte Brydges, widow of William Tayler, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 80.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1894.

IF the assertion lately made that the Police of the Bombay Presidency are proportionately more costly than the custodians of the peace in any other part of British India west of the Bay of Bengal, can be proved by official figures, the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey on the working of the police during 1893 goes to show that at least good ground could be made out for the desirable corollary that the force will bear very favourable comparison with most of its neighbours. We have had several unpleasant reminders of late that the force is a long way from perfection, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that it is making progress year by year, while in some other provinces, notable in the Punjab, contemporary organisations are on the "down grade." We are not among those who apologise for the shortcomings of police sepoys by pointing to the low rate of pay they receive, but we do say that the chances of getting a desirable class of recruits on the low rate of remuneration generally prevailing are extremely small, and that consequently before an administration is charged with extravagance in police matters due enquiry should be made into the manner in which the increased grant is being spent. But while on the one hand it is a false economy that would favour an under-paid and inadequate police force; on the other it would be most unwise to increase the strength of the force unnecessarily. There is no department of administration, in which the "happy mean" should be more carefully sought for. The figures forwarded to Government by the Inspector-General go to show that both real and reported police cognizable offences decreased in the Presidency Proper during 1893. We regret to find, however, that Thana is an exception to the general rule, and that, owing to rise in the number of offences under the Abkari Act there is a remarkable development both in reported and real crime. For the whole Presidency the number of cases of actual crime was 14,656 as compared with 15,566 in the previous year, aud 16,551 in 1891. A decrease of more than a thousand a year cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, and, when considered side by side with the spread of elementary education, as bearing out the principal underlying the declaration of Sir John Lubbock, that "the opening of a school means the closing of a prison." It is a matter for regret, however, that cases of murder have increased from 155 to 173, and further, that the police have not been very successful in the detection of those committing the capital offence. Dacoities and robberies have remained about the same, and it is in the less serious offences of house-breaking and thefts of cattle that the chief diminution is observable. The rise in the number of dacoities in the Ahmednagar district is to be attributed to outlaws in Koli where a heavy punitive post has been established to act as a deterrent both to the outlaws and to those who help them. The police of the district showed great energy in the suppression of these dacoits, and killed their leader in a fair fight.

It is a valuable provision of the provincial Police Code that the Inspector-General should publish the number of cases pending at the close of each year, as such a statement enables the Government and the public to roughly estimate, whether the administration of criminal justice is reasonably expeditious. The number of cases pending at the close of the year averaged 109 per district in all classes, and 102 in Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 116 and 106 in 1892. Over two thousand untried cases in the Presidency at one time may seem unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that no period of the year could be more unfavourable for making such a computation than the fifty-second, when all the public offices are closed for the Christmas holidays. The amount of real crime reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code was 9,738 as against 10,241, and in all classes 12,887 as against 13,887. The percentage of persons released without trial, is we are glad to see, very small in most districts, being on the total an average 2·27, or not much more than half the average of the previous year. In Ahmedabad the decrease is very remarkable, the figures being 1·47 as compared with 6·51 in the former year. Poona and Broach have the remarkably low percentages of 1·03 and ·43, respectively. Less satisfactory were the prosecutions under the eighth chapter of the Criminal Code, no less than twenty-nine per cent. of which were discharged. As Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey says, such a percentage is far too high. His remarks under this head read like a prophetic commentary on the abortive prosecutions in connection with the Gunpati disturbances at Poona. "Useless prosecution harasses witnesses," says the Inspector-General, "and exposes them to the risks of accused's revenge, and weakens the influence of the police." He points out the unwisdom of undertaking prosecutions under chapter eight of the Code, unless there is a fair certainty of a successful result. The explanation has been put forward that some magistrates will not convict under the section, however strong the evidence may be, but obviously the proper course for the police officers under such circumstances is to refrain from taking up cases of the kind and to report to head-quarters their reason for doing so. The Inspector General regards the opposition of magistrates to the section as arising from prejudice against one of the most valuable protections the public have against evil-doers. The magistrates shelve the cases by postponing them indefinitely, and this renders them practically useless, as the accused persons are almost certain in the meantime to have some interesting private consultations with the witnesses supoenaed for the prosecution. Although the chapter has only been put into operation in the Presidency Proper for two or three years, Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey declares that it has already had a marked effect on crime. In this view he is supported by many experienced local officers, who state that the enforcement of the chapter has led many persons to give up their dishonest practices, and to work for a living. The Inspector General thinks it is quite possible to enforce these prosecutions without harshness, or injustice. In Sind the chapter seems to have had its day and served its purpose for we learn that the great energy and regularity which have been displayed in carrying out the provisions of the section in past years, have had such good effect that it was seldom necessary to bring it into operation last year.

The Commissioner in Sind utters a timely complaint as to the lateness of the issue of this annual volume year by year. We ought not to be kept waiting until the middle of November for statistics relating to the work of the previous year. Mr. James thinks that the issue of the report and the Government remarks thereon, could without any difficulty be published by the end of June, and he points out that the tardy issue of the volume deprives it of almost all its value. The criticism is applicable to many other Government publications, besides the annual police report, but, judging from what is done in some other provinces, it ought not to be difficult to find a remedy. It seems that in Sind any very accurate firing on the part of the armed and mounted police is not likely to be witnessed for a generation or two, for both Mr. James and the Inspector-General are agreed that accurate ball shooting with the Snider rifle is impossible with the present cartridge, and that unfortunately the supply is not likely to be exhausted for another century. Mr. James expresses great regret at the substitution of converted Snider rifles for the weapons formerly in use, without any precaution having been taken to see that ammunition stocked in such large quantities was suitable. Fortunately, the old accurate weapons are retained in the only two districts,—Thar and Parkar—where fighting against criminal tribes is likely to take place. The knowledge that the shooting of their rifles is not to be depended upon, would tend to have a demoralising effect upon the armed force when brought face to face with a gang of raiders armed with accurate jezails. In looking through the report it is noticeable that no attempt is made to give returns of the results of appeals against convictions. We agree with Mr. James that the omission is a mistake, and that if the statistics of appeals were placed side by side with those of magisterial convictions, they would form a useful commentary on the other figures. The Commissioner's advocacy of a system of punishment drill on the police as a substitution of fines is also worthy of notice. Police service offers scarcely sufficient inducement even for Purdesis to enlist, and this renders it all the more desirable that the practice of fining should be kept down to a minimum. A police sepoy is far more likely to recoup himself in an improper way for a mulcted eight annas than for having to do extra drill, and he will forgive the Sircar everything more readily than the injury of "cutting his puggar." We note that Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey refers to the detective branch as having done steady work; and further, we have the pleasing, though necessarily undetailed, intelligence, that during the year "a considerable amount of information" regarding original crime and criminals was obtained.

MR. GEORGE EDWARDS and the management of the Empire Theatre have failed all along the line in their endeavour to get the decision of the County Council in regard to their license quashed. The arguments on the application for a *mandamus* to compel the County Council to re-hear the application for a license, were heard before Justices Charles and Wright, in the Queen's Bench Division, on Wednesday. The Empire Theatre had a strong array of counsel, being represented by Sir Henry James, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Poland, Q. C., and Mr. C. F. Gill, instructed by the eminent firm of Sir George Lewis and Co. The County Council were represented by Mr. Poland, Q. C., and Mr. H. Avory. Affidavits were put in by Messrs. McDougall and Lidgett, the members of the Licensing Committee, who were alleged to have been present at the meetings at which the opposition to the license was got up, denying *in toto* the statements to that effect, and by Mr. Parkinson, a member of the County Council, stating that, although he was present at the second meeting, he took no part in promoting the opposition. Sir Henry James accepted the disclaimers of Messrs. Lidgett and McDougall, but contended that Mr. Parkinson was a party to the opposition. The judges reserved their decision till the morning before the mail left, when they gave judgment against the Empire on all points, and discharged both the rule for a *mandamus* and the writ of *certrovari* with costs. Mr. Justice Charles commented upon the singular recklessness shown in making the accusations against the County Councillors less implicated. Mr. Parkinson, he held, had done wrong to attend the meeting, being, as a Councillor, placed in a judicial position; but a case had not been made out against him of such bias as disqualified him. Mr. Justice Wright concurred in this decision. The Empire management have expressed their disappointment at this decision, while Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who was the principal witness against the Empire, claims the decision as "a signal and unexampled victory." The Theatre opened again on the Saturday evening, part of the alterations required by the County Council having been temporarily made. There was a rowdy scene on that occasion, and something like a riot after the performance, when a partition erected round the bar was demolished. The management of the Theatre will now have to make the alterations required by the County Council in a permanent way. Mrs. Ormiston Chant has certainly the courage of her convictions. She has consented to address the Playgoers' Club, on the subject of "The Music Hall, its Use and Abuse." She is likely to encounter a good deal of hostile criticism there.

THE Manchester Ship Canal, notwithstanding the efforts made by its directors to attract business, does not make much progress, and the outlook for the shareholders continues black. The latest proposal made is, that the undertaking should be purchased by [illegible] way Companies. Some of its critics h[illegible] dicted for years back that this would [illegible] ultimate fate of the concern, and n[illegible] stated that a project is actually on foot for the acquisition of the Canal by the London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire, and Cheshire Lines Companies. The amount named at which they are said to be willing to purchase is £12, 0 ,000, which is 3½ millions less than the Canal has actually cost to construct. The payment of that sum would enable the debenture-holders to be paid in full, the preference shareholders to receive £7-10 per £10 shares, and the ordinary shareholders £4 for their £10 shares. Considering the present low price of the shares, the ordinary shareholders may consider themselves lucky if they are repaid so much of their holdings. The object of the railway companies in purchasing would be to terminate the present low rate competition for carriage, which is costing them something like £300,000 per annum. But, should this proposed sale of the Canal be carried out, it would prove a great disappointment to the manufacturers and traders of the district, who are reaping the benefit of the present competition. Indeed, should the rates of carriage be put up again, the *raison d'etre* of the Canal would cease. In the meantime, however, those directly interested in the Canal are making great efforts to divert trade from Liverpool. At a meeting of the Manchester merchants and manufacturers just held, a resolution was passed to take steps to establish a cotton market in Manchester. Liverpool hitherto has been the market for the purchase of raw cotton, but the Manchester people hope at least to attract to their new market the custom of spinners last of them. The new Chairman of the Canal Company, Mr. Bythell, has made known that a contract has been entered into with certain Bombay merchants to ship piece-goods direct from Manchester to Bombay. In connection with this contract, which is to continue for two years, a firm of London shipowners, Messrs. Forwood and Co., are to run three steamers per month between Manchester and Bombay. There may possibly be found some difficulty in getting full cargoes for these vessels, other lines, which run their steamers to Manchester, having experienced that drawback.

THE "Gibraltar Committee," composed of military men and others, who believe that the Rock is not what it ought to be, but must be made so, have just issued a circular showing what Gibraltar is, and what it should be. It is an instructive document, and should arouse public interest and sympathy. The following are urged by the Committee, the chief requirements of a Naval Base like Gibraltar calculated to be of use for the above-named purposes:—An anchorage protected from the sea, from the fire of the enemy, and from torpedo attack. Such an anchorage is required for the protection of uninjured ships of war, stationed at or near Gibraltar, the protection of ships of war injured in action or by bad weather, and the protection of merchant-ships, which are compelled to take shelter at Gibraltar for the purposes of coaling, or to escape from an enemy. Power to repair ships which may be disabled or injured in action, or by the weather, power to coal ships of war and merchant vessels in safety and with rapidity, and to protect the coal stored at the fortress. As a matter of fact, they declare, Gibraltar in its present condition is incapable of fulfilling any of these principal objects. Two things are urged to be absolutely essential before the Fortress of Gibraltar can fulfil the elementary duties of a Naval Base—firstly, a large enclosed anchorage; and secondly, a sufficiency of dock accommodation. To the desirability of providing these requisites at the earliest possible moment, the attention of the Government is directed by the committee, since its actual equipment is now dangerous, insufficient, and despite the reports of officers in high command, both at sea and on land, has not yet been put into a reasonable condition of efficiency.

MR. JAMES JARDINE, a leading member of the Bombay Bar, who returned to Bombay only a fortnight ago, proceeds home by next Saturday's English mail steamer. The reason for this sudden departure from Bombay is that Mr. Jardine has been appointed a Queen's Council, and intends in future to practise at home.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Bayley, Judge of the Bombay High Court, was a passenger by last Saturday's mail steamer, and has gone home on three months' privilege leave. We understand that no acting appointment wiil be made during his absence. Mr. Bayley arrived at the Apollo Bunder about half-past 12 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and left for the mail boat in a steam launch after an interchange of civilities with some of his friends who had assembled to wish him *bon voyage*. Among them were Messrs. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., H. C. Burder, G. W. Roughton, A. F. Soundy, Premchund Roychund, Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Burjorjee Rustomjee, &c.

HER MAJESTY's telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, under the command of Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived here on Saturday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 21st November, with two men of the 7th Regiment. The Patrick Stewart has come here for her usual repairs. She will stay here probably for eight days and then sail back for Karachi. She had fine weather throughout the voyage.

MAJOR GENERAL T. GRAHAM, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, commanding the Assam District, has permission to retire from the Service on the 1st December.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSEPH WILSON, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, and Civil Surgeon Hazaribagh, has been allowed to retire from the 24th ultimo.

THE Governor of Fiji, Sir John Thurston has arranged to visit England next spring, and, leaving Suva in March, he will travel by the Canadian-Australian route.

MAX O'RELL (M. Paul Blouet) is starting at once on a fourth lecturing tour in the United States and Canada. He will, it is understood, be absent about six months.

THE promoters of the forthcoming Empire of India Exhibition at Earls-court have secured the co-operation of Mr. Rowland Ward, F.Z.S., of Piccadilly, who organised the famous Indian Jungle, which was so attractive a feature of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886. Mr. Ward is already at work designing the jungle on a scale which will it is stated, quite dwarf the former one.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Matthew Piers Watt Boulton, £62,071; Mr. John Horniman, £313,762; Mr. Ebenezer James Farley, £86,000; Mr. Thomas Henry Neal, £37,000; Mrs. Harriette Berwick, £29,000; Mrs. Margaret Bell, £10,618; Vice-Admiral John Seccombe, £7,307; Mr. Alexander Christy, £90,444; Miss Mary Ann Harris, £30,915; Mr. Robert Watson Cosier, £22,000.

A TRIAL, it is stated, will shortly take place in Russia of a number of peasants living in a district of Kazan for killing one of their number as a sacrifice to the idols of the Votiaks, a Finnish race of whom (says the *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent) considerable numbers continue to live in more or less uncivilised conditions along the Volga between the Viatka and Kama rivers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Chefoo telegraphs that the Japanese captured Port Arthur, on Wednesday evening, after eighteen hours' fighting.

The *Times* publishes a telegram adding that the Japanese fleet took no part in the engagement, but that torpedo boats were employed to distract the attention of the Forts while the Japanese troops entered.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CHEFOO, Nov. 24.

Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese in brilliant fashion.

It was arranged that the first Japanese army on the West and General Rumamoto's Brigade on East should make a combined attack on the Forts to the rear of Port Arthur. Early on Wednesday morning the bombardment commenced, and while the heavy guns in the Japanese centre shelled the Citadel, the ports were carried by assault after desperate fighting.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the victorious Japanese troops entered Port Arthur.

The coast forts still held out, fighting being continued all night long. After repeated assaults, the remaining forts were captured on Thursday morning.

The fighting throughout was most severe, the Chinese stubbornly defending their positions. The Chinese Army is practically annihilated. Thousands have been killed and wounded. The Japanese have also suffered heavy losses.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The result of the London School Board elections shows that the Progressive Party has gained six seats, but the Moderates still have a majority of four.

The greatest keenness has been displayed throughout the election, the Church party making a great effort to obtain a good majority.

POLICE RAID ON A LONDON CLUB.

SENSATION AMONG SPORTING MEN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Following several minor raids, the London police entered the Albert Club, to-day, and arrested one hundred members, including several leading bookmakers, for illegal betting in the club premises.

They were taken before a magistrate and admitted to bail.

The incident has caused a sensation in the sporting circle.

SUCCESS OF THE CEYLON LOAN.

The tenders, which were opened for a Ceylon Loan of £500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the minimum rate of which was fixed at £98-10-0, closed to-day.

The aggregate amount tendered was £3,750,000.

Tenders at £100-16-0 will receive seven per cent., and above will receive allotments in full.

The average price offered was £100-19-2.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. hired transport Dilwara sailed to-day.

GLASGOW AND MANCHESTER.

At a meeting of shipowners held at Glasgow, it was decided to make a large reduction in the rates of freight to India, to meet the competition of the Manchester Ship Canal.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, a lengthy debate took place on the Madagascar Credit.

In the course of his speech, M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, said that it was necessary for France to choose between the two alternatives which presented themselves: one being the development of the Protectorate, and the other the evacuation of Madagascar.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Madagascar credits, there being an almost overwhelming majority in favour of the Expedition.

THE UNITED STATES LOAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

The issue of fifty million dollars of five per cent. Bonds for replenishing the gold in the Treasury, has been covered four times over.

THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The Japanese-American Treaty has been signed.

According to its provisions, the subjects of the United States shall have the right to lease land in the interior of Japan, and all the privileges in connection with property, except owning it on fee simple.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 24.

Telegrams received here report further fighting in Lombok.

A sortie was made by the Balinese from the fortified village of Sasari, but after a severe fight, the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the Dutch side four were killed, including the Colonel, and fourteen wounded. During the engagement some native magazines exploded.

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THE WAZIRIS EXPECTED FRESH ATTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

In connection with the operations in Waziristan it is proposed to open telegraph offices at Jatta and Nili Kach, both being urgently required.

Monday next is the day on which the Mahsuds are expected to give an answer to the terms offered them which include the surrender of Mulla Powindah.

News from Jandola, based on the report of a spy, states that the whole Mahsud tribe with many Duars and Turi Khels are collecting to attack the camp at Wano; but this report is not reliable.

THE LAHORE ENCAMPMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Sir White arrived at Mian Mir at ten o'clock to-day. He was accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, the Military Secretary; Captain Stuart, A.-D.-C., General Galbraith, A.G., General Stedman, Q.M.G. The Chief was met by Major-General Lord Frankfort and all the officers off duty. A guard-of-honour of the Argyle Highlanders paraded at the station, and after inspecting them the Chief drove with the A. Q. M. G. and A.-D.-C. to his camp, escorted by a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers. The 18th Hussars marched in from Umballa to-day. The men and horses are looking fresh and well. They go into camp at Bekewal.

The Viceroy arrives on Monday morning and there will be a public reception at the Lahore Station.

General Grant is inspecting the 19th Bengal Lancers to-day.

Nov. 25.

General Luck arrived from Quetta to-day, and stays at the Commander-in-Chief's Camp. General Mansfield Clarke and staff also arrive this afternoon. Sir George White attended the parade service held at the Mian Mir church. The service was performed by Rev. Mr. Lanford. H. E. the Viceroy arrives to-morrow morning at Lahore. His Excellency will be received with public reception escorted by the 11th Hussars, and the Punjab Light Horse. A guard-of-honor will be furnished by the Highlanders. Lord Frankfort and staff visited all cavalry, artillery, and infantry camps to-day, some of which are most tastefully laid out with foliage plants. The task of keeping the encampments and men's kits clean is very difficult on account of clouds of dust, which pervades everything. The sky has cleared now and probably rain has passed away.

SIR ALEXANDER MILLER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Sir Alexander Miller has left for Mandalay, where he meets the Chief Commissioner.

THE MEKONG FRONTIER.

It is reported that a road is to be made from Bhamo to our frontier post Namkham, which must pass through Chinese territory as settled by last year's convention between Burma and China.

The Superintendent of the Northern Shan States has met in Northern Theinni the Chief Chinese Official of Momein, and is arranging the matter with him.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN CHINS.

A force of 153 men of the 2nd Burma Battalion, under Captain Rainey, will leave Haka in January to carry on series of operations in the Baungshe Country, Southern Chin Hills.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

A large meeting of the citizens of Poona and the Cantonment was held this evening, at Hirabag, for the purpose of electing delegates for the Congress to be held at Madras. Forty-six delegates were unanimously elected.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEMORIAL TO LORD HARRIS.

Two of yesterday's Gujerati weeklies, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and the *Gujerati*, publish the following appeal to native princes, and chiefs, which has been issued in the names of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, some time ago a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., at present a member of the Council, inviting subscriptions for a public memorial to Lord Harris:—

"His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., leaves this country early next year on the expiration of his term of office as Governor of Bombay.

"2. There is a general desire on the part of the various communities to testify fitly before his departure to the high and sincere esteem in which his Excellency is held. His straightforward and manly intercourse has struck all those whose privilege it has been to come across him.

"3. It is proposed that some permanent memorial, as a token of the esteem in which his Excellency has been held, be raised.

"4. May we ascertain if your Highness is prepared to take a prominent part in the movement and to allow your name to appear in the list of contributors?

"5. If, as is expected, the answers to the preliminary appeal are favourable, then a public meeting will hereafter be held at which the announcement of your Highness's subscription will be made, and the whole matter brought before the public.

"6. An early answer is solicited.

We remain with the utmost respect, your Highness's Most Dutiful and Obedient Servants,

A. F. BEAUFORT,
NAOROJI N. WADIA.'

Please address reply to
The Honourable Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia,
Tardeo, Bombay.

MORE PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why can't a paternal guvment treat all us poor thieves fair an square alike. Theres a blarmed lot o' mordlin sentyment about, as may suit somebodys book, but not mine. Bill Sykes tell me as guvment been and made a new law, a sayin' as 'ow its all rong for to let a forest guard persecute any poor chap wot drives a few 'undred goats into his plantation. Of coorse, its all rong! But 'oo's guvment a gittin at? Aint it just as rong to let them brutal Abkari peons worry poor chaps like me, over a pint or two ov country licker! Ere I bin in choky fourteen times, an never done no more than some o' these blessed cattle drivers does every day o' their lives!—Yourn indignantly,

WM. TODDYPOT.

Sir,—It seems to me as there is good times comin. Our great an' glorious government says that a forest sepoy aint a fit an proper person to be allowed to run in anybody as 'elps hisself to forest property. Its my turn now, an I do say as a common policeman aint a fit and proper person to come spyin an droppin on me when I'm on the job, a pickin' up things as aint got no owners nor any visible means o' subsistence. Its too sickening, the way a bit curious minded feller cant go in an' inspect an empty house, or see what folks is a carryin in their pockets, without one of these officious tyrants comin, an wantin to know all about it. They aint us better than them forest fellers, so I signs myself 'opefully

KAIDEE.

Sir,—Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. As a member of a highly advanced society for the suppression of property, enterprise, and intellect, I highly approve the action of Government in declaring that forest guards are not fit to be entrusted with the duty of protecting forest property. It is true that Government has specially appointed these men, and pays them to perform those functions, but it must get out of that dilemma as best it may. What concerns me is the petty onesidedness of a policy limited to one small and friendless Department. The forest guard is as intelligent, as careful, as just, as well educated, and as well paid, on the average, as his fellows of the police, salt, abkari, opium, or any other Department. But the police, salt, abkari, or opium peon possesses, and quite as frequently, exercises, the same power of getting people into trouble. And it is cruel to get people into trouble. If a man steals, it is a sign that he required, or at least he desired, the thing stolen, and he is quite as much entitled to it as the people who steal forest things. How long must we wait before a logical and sympathetic government shall declare all these objectionable and obstructive guardians to be anachronisms entirely unfit to be allowed to interfere with the needs or pleasures of their follow-men.

FABIAN.

LORD LANSDOWNE (according to the *World*) refused a dukedom when he returned from India, and it was then privately settled, it seems, that he should be created a Knight of the Garter as soon as possible, this arrangement being originally suggested by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Lansdowne's grandfather, who was a leader of the Whig party for more than fifty years, refused a dukedom four times.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

LONDON has been forcibly reminded again this week that it is not yet "out of the wood" of danger from the activities of the Anarchist. A bomb exploded at the house of the Hon. Reginald Brett, No. 2, Tilney Street, Mayfair, on Sunday evening, smashing in the hall door and doing a considerable amount of other damage to the house and to the adjoining property. Mrs. Brett had a narrow escape, having just driven home from the Savoy Hotel, and had got into the house when the explosion occurred. Neither she nor the cabman saw anything of the bomb itself and it is supposed that the lady must actually have stepped over it in entering her home. The searches that have since been made by Government experts have resulted in the whole of the fragments of the bomb being discovered, the fuse end having been found embedded in the porch over the door. Colonel Magendie has succeeded, in re-constructing the entire machine from these broken fragments. It has been a cylindrical iron bomb of similar pattern to those which were supplied to the Anarchists, Polti and Farnara. Speculation has been rife as to the object with which the infernal machine was placed at the door of Mr. Brett, who personally cannot be specially obnoxious to the Anarchists. Next door to Mr. Brett lives Mr. Horace West, eldest son of Sir Algernon West, and private secretary to Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary. But even he is not supposed to have been the particular object of the attentions of the miscreant who placed the bomb on the door-step of No. 2. The general opinion is that it was intended for Mr. Justice Hawkins, who lives three doors away in the same street, and that, with the usual ill-luck which seems to dog the footsteps of the Anarchists, the operator mistook the house. There is a reason for Anarchic animosity against Mr. Justice Hawkins, for he has passed sentence on several batches of Anarchists, notably Callan and Harkins, in 1888, the Walsall Anarchists in 1892, and on Polti and Farnara this year. Moreover, it is stated that a manifesto has, within the last few days, been issued to the Foreign Anarchists in London, headed "Death to the Judges!!! Death to the Jurors!!!" The *Times* has suggested another hypothesis, viz., that the bomb may be a sign of renewed activity on the part of the Irish American conspirators; but there is no evidence in support of any such supposition. Besides this along with the fragments of the shattered tube have been found some tattered remnants of a newspaper in the French language, supposed to have been used in packing the explosive. This, together with the fact the explosive used was picric acid, seems to be conclusive that the bomb was of Continental, and not American, origin. It is said that the police have lately let a notorious Continental Anarchist, on whom they for a time had had their eye, slip through their fingers, and it is not known now whither he has fled.

Lord Salisbury addressed a large meting, in connection with the Metropolitan Branch of the National Union of Conservative Associations, held in Queen's Hall, Langham Place, on Wednesday evening. His remarks, after paying a graceful tribute to the character of the late Czar, were directed mainly to the subject of the Unification of London. He criticised strongly the recent report of the Commission on Unification, which recommended the creation of a "mammoth municipality" under the County Council. He pointed out that it would be a new and dangerous experiment to entrust over five millions of souls to the control of a single body, constituted like the present County Council. Such a Municipality, he held, would be unwieldy and unmanageable, and the body which governed it would develop dangerous centralising tendencieis, and get to "loggerheads" with the local bodies under it. He also animadverted strongly upon the proceedings of the present County Council. While admitting that it had a number of able men upon it, he pointed out that it was unrepresentative, and had too large a proportion of men of fanatical views upon it, who went in for Socialistic fads, and had impelled it to take up an aggressive and cantankerous attitude against a number of outside authorities and interests. This meddlesomeness and quarrelsomeness, said the noble Marquis, had resulted in "a constant and most melancholy revising of the rules." Instead of one monster Municipality, Lord Salisbury suggested the division of London into several smaller Municipalities, agreeing with Mr. Chamberlain, that there should not be more than a quarter-of-a-million of people under the jurisdiction of any single Municipal body. According to the testimony of some of those who heard the speech, Lord Salisbury was not in good form on this occasion, and seemed to be not fully *en repport* with his subject, making a number of verbal slips, which interrupted the thread of his argument. But his indictment of the Socialistic tendencies of the London County Council was very trenchent and effective. As to the wisdom of his attack on the report of Mr. Courtney's Commission, opinions differ even among Conservatives of the more moderate type, and many Liberal Unionists are lamenting that Lord Salisbury should have given himself away so completely. The *Times*, which is loyal to its old contributors, may have been upset by his lordship's sneering allusions to Mr. Courtney; at any rate, whatever the cause, the Reading journal did not like this pronouncement of the head of the Conservative party on the London question, and with characteristic courage it has said so. "He conveys the impression, which none among our public men convey more rarely that he was speaking from a brief supplied to him by others, rather than from that acute and dispassionate personal examination, which is the customary basis of his published opinions." This is rather strong language to apply to a man in his position, but the noble Marquis really laid himself open to criticism by ignoring the fact that the scheme recommended by the Commission provides, not merely for shaping the City and sitting the County Council upon a throne, but for the creation of local municipalities pretty much on the same lines as the provincial Town Councils so justly extolled by Lord Salisbury. The City, which is very much *en evidence* to-day, has not too many friends west of the Griffin, and it is a pity that it should run the risk of losing those it has by the excessive zeal of some of its supporters. As the *Times* says "no good can be done by general declamation about robbery or wild talk about attacks upon its dignity." The Lord Mayor's procession has just passed the place where I am writing this letter. I have seen a great many civic shows in my time and I think this was about the least interesting of any, except of course the one held during the Mayoralty of Sir James Whitehead. The crowd in this part of the town was not nearly so large as usual, and I did not hear a single cheer when the gilded coach came into sight. Whether that was because of the Lord Mayor's politics—he is a Liberal—or because of the unpopularity of the City I cannot say; but the fact is rather remarkable. Perhaps the spectators remained silent to show their disappointment with the spectacle. There was one improvement that deserves to be recorded. The lightly-clad shivering ladies of the *corps de ballet*, who in previous years personated goddesses in the tawdry cars, were replaced by lay figures, some of which at a distance looked as if they might have been employed in different circumstances on the 5th of November. Lord Rosebery is going to the Guildhall Banquet, I believe, for the first time—last year he was at Sandringham for the Prince of Wales' birthday—and everybody is eager to know what the Prime Minister will say. His task is a delicate one notwithstanding that the Lord Mayor is on the same side in politics, and it will be curious to see whether Lord Rosebery takes the opportunity, as some of his friends advise, to pronounce the doom of the old city. If he is wise he will leave that subject alone, and confine himself to foreign affairs, about which the pathetic appeal of China to the Great Powers, to say nothing of the lamented death of the peacemaker, Alexander III., gives him plenty of scope, if he feels he can with propriety speak out.

A propos of foreign affairs there is much talk in official circles about the letter of "Diplomatist," in the *Daily News*, urging a closer rapprochement with the Government of St. Petersburg. "There is, I am convinced," says the writer, evidently a 'well-informed person,' "nothing to prevent Great Britain and Russia from coming to a perfect and most cordial understanding as to their policy and relations in every part of the world." The proposal meets with a certain amount of encouragement, even in quarters where less confidence is felt in Russian promises than is entertained in Bouverie Street. We may welcome and approve all legitimate efforts to establish friendlier relations with Russia than have hitherto prevailed; we may even admit without any reservations, or want of sincerity, that the work being performed by Russia in Central Asia is a civilizing one; but we can hardly forbear from smiling when we are told to accept with childlike faith the assurance given some time ago by a St. Petersburg journal, that the aspirations now and again attributed to Russia of designs on India are "unfounded." Certain memorable declarations of influential Russian military officers as to the goal of Russia's ambition will probably be better remembered in India than they apparently are by some newspaper editors in this country. The *Daily News* seems to detect signs of the approach of the millennium, and exclaims in a burst of enthusiasm: "The world is changing; diplomacy must change with it, and accept the new part of the peacemaker, and the sincerely candid friend. Peace now stands in the forefront of human interests—the dullest are beginning to understand that. The way to secure it is no longer confined to the ancient maxim of a perfect preparation for war." Still, even the *Daily News* admits that it may be necessary "to defend our just rights in the last resort;" so I fear Lord Elgin cannot just yet, at all events, relieve India of its financial difficulties—difficulties that have been engaging the disinterested attention of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce this week—by offering to govern our Eastern Empire without a European army.

Anyone who reads between the lines will see that the Irish party, or rather the prominent members of the party, are showing a marked coolness to their Liberal allies just now. This soreness is due to a variety of causes, but is not, I believe, very deep-seated. At any rate, whatever the Redmondites may say and do, the M'Carthyites will not be in a hurry to turn the present Ministry out of power. The Nationalist members, though they have left criticism of Lord Rosebery's Bradford speech pretty much to Radicals of the type of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Pickersgill and Mr. Storey are not enamoured of the Prime Minister's plan of attack. The idea of a resolution does not, so far as I can learn, please them at all. It is true that one of their number, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, not altogether an insignificant "item," has pronounced very strongly in favour of Lord Rosebery's scheme; but he did so on the spur of the moment, and when he was under the spell of the Prime Minister's glowing eloquence. A section of the Irish representation think that a more effectual way of dealing with the "gilded dungeon" would be to bring in a Bill depriving the peers of their veto. It is curious to notice how the cry for abolishing the Lords has died out. The number of those who wish to mend the Upper House has during the past few days received a notable recruit in the person of one of the most promising of our young peers, Lord Dudley, but no one now raises his voice for the ending of the hereditary legislators. One of the reasons urged for proceeding by means of a Bill, instead of resolution, is that there would be a saving of time. I fail to see how a Bill could be passed more quickly than a resolution. I suspect that the real motive of the advocates of a Bill—and from a political point of view nothing can be said against it—is to manufacture more capital against the peers. Supposing a Bill curtailing the power of the Lords went through the House of Commons, it would, of course, be rejected when it reached another place. That would not be a bad thing for the Liberals. They may lament the fate of their Evicted Tenants' Bills and their Employers' Liability Bills; but the more Liberal measures are thrown out by the peers the better will it be for the party who are bent upon humiliating, if not destroying, what, according to the Attorney-General, Sir R. T. Reid, and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. E. Robertson, must on no account be considered a second Chamber. Another source of Irish dissatisfaction with the Government is the attitude of Mr. John Morley with reference to the political prisoners. I hear that the Chief Secretary has given great offence in not filling up the Lord-Lieutenancy, or as it is called in Ireland, the Lieutenancy of Limerick vacated many months ago. It was hoped, nay expected that he would have chosen months ago a gentleman in political sympathy with the Home Rule movement if not of the same religious opinions as the majority of the inhabitants of the country. Mr. Morley has not done this, and there is said to be a dreadful suspicion that the right hon. gentleman may actually give the appointment to a Unionist. There is much grumbling in Nationalist circles at the Marquis of Lansdowne being made a Knight of the Garter. What will be said if Mr. Morley chooses as the successor of the late Lord Emly, in the dignified position of Lieutenant of a county so strongly Nationalist as Limerick, a gentleman belonging to the opposite camp it is impossible to say.

The Hon. Mr. Lee-Warner has arrived in England, and is staying at Eastbourne. He has responded to the request of the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to read a paper on a subject of extreme interest, namely, "Roman and English Schemes of Empire." The paper will be read at the Imperial Institute, on the 6th of December, just before Mr. Lee-Warner's departure for India. The experiment adopted last year by the Society of Arts, of assisting the Imperial Institute by giving it three papers on subjects of Indian interest, is to be repeated this session, and Mr. Lee-Warner's will be one of them.

The death of Mr. John Walter, chief proprietor of the *Times*, which occurred, on Saturday, at the age of 76, removes to the "great majority" a man who has borne a prominent part in both journalism and politics. He was grandson of the John Walter who founded the *Times* in 1788. He has been over twenty years in Parliament, having represented several constituencies. During his lifetime the great newspaper which his grandfather founded rose to the climax of its success and influence, and has also experienced some measure of decline. It is said that the late Mr. Walter was very much affected by the upshot of the Pigott forgeries, and he has been in delicate health. Whatever may have been the immediate effects of the Pigott collapse, the position of the *Times* now stands as high as ever it did in recent years, and it is creditable to English journalism to find this fact freely and ungrudgingly admitted by its rivals. Sir James Graham may have exaggerated when he said: "The *Times* has saved the English language;" but it is a paper of which every Englishman, whatever his political opinions, is proud. To publicists it is invaluable. As a journalistic friend of mine is fond of saying—"The *Times*, why we can't do without it. If I miss reading it I feel it is like dispensing with the principal meal of the day." In the full but not fulsome obituary notice that appeared in the *Times* on Monday there is a passage which goes far to explain the success of the great organ. "It was to Oxford," we are told, "that the late Mr. Walter went constantly for writers qualified to sustain in the literary reputation of the *Times*. He sought in them, and found, with rare sagacity and insight, a capacity to deal with public affairs in a broad, liberal, and masculine spirit, to understand and interpret the drift of the national mind, and to give effective expression to the current sentiment of serious and sober-minded Englishmen." There are some who hold that the *Times* departure from the policy of Mr. Delane, its most famous editor, and the adoption of a party attitude supporting generally the Conservative policy, continues to impair the influence of the *Times*, but that is a point which is open to discussion. Mr. Walter was interred at Bearwood, near Wokingham, on Wednesday, a large and distinguished company being present. In private life he was distinguished for his liberality and benevolence. The editor, Mr. Buckle, is recovering from his illness, but has not yet resumed his duties, and was not able to join his staff at his proprietor's grave.

At a City Company's dinner the other night Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams met for the first time since the trial of the Finsbury election petition. Mr. Naoroji was called upon to respond to the toast of "the House of Parliament." The next toast was that of "the Bench and the Bar," with which the name of the learned judge was associated. Mr. Justice Williams began by saying that he found some difficulty in coming after one whose speech had been such a great success. "I asked myself," he said, "why the speech of the hon. gentleman was listened to with so much interests. The reason was that he spoke from his heart. I will," be added, "try to imitate his example." Mr. Naoroji was evidently much touched by Mr. Justice Williams' graceful compliment.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the Overland Mails of the 11th Nov., arrived in Bombay Harbour at 8-30 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alcock, Mr and Mrs
Allen, Miss
Adams, Mr, Mrs and Miss C
Baumbach, Mr P
Barton, Mr E L
Bell, Mr E A S
Boswell, Mr G A
Butcher, Mrs A
Bruce, Miss
Burgh, Lieut de
Blair, Mr H F
Beaman, Mrs
Blake, Maj-Genl
Crawley, Col
Collister, Mr and Mrs J H
Chapman, Mr E P
Coates, Mr J
Chalmers, Mr R C H
Crawford, Mr J A
Clark, Mr E
Clark, Mr J B
Crawford, Mrs
Dunn, Mr and Mrs
Dallas, Mr J E
Donald, Mr J
Dill, Capt and Mrs R
Dunn, Mr
Emmett, Miss
Eadie, Mr and Mrs
Fletcher, Miss
Fitzgerald, Miss
Franc, Mr H
Gray, Mrs C and child
Gruchy, Miss C de
Getty, Mr H H
Greaves, Mr E
Gerbhadt, Mr P
Gill, Mr
Hill, Mr F R
Headlam, Sub Lieut
Hannam, Mr F
Hargreaves, Miss L
Jukes, Mr W W
Johnson, Rev and Mrs J J, 2 children and infant
Jones, Owen, Maj-Genl
Johnson, Miss
Kelly, Mr G
Leigh, Col R
Llewhellin, Mr H W
Lightfoot, Mr C B
Longmuir, Mr
Longmuir, Mrs
Laurie Mr A
Lukes, Mrs, and Miss and infant.
Mackintosh, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Maxwell, Miss
Mortimer, Capt
Moir, Mr and Mrs, and child
Murray, Miss C
Moncrieff, Scott, Mrs
Milne, Mr W
Nixon, Mr and Mrs C E
Nicholl, Mr H J
Ogden, Mrs, 2 children, and infant
Palliser, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Prideaux, Miss
Pearson, Brig-Genl
Powell, Mr M
Peebles, Mr J M
Prideaux, Miss Grace
Rogers, Mrs W, and infant
Robinson, Mr F B
Ryan, Miss
Reynolds, Mr H P
Staveley, Miss
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, two Misses
Stewart, Col, and child
Simpson, Mr A
Smith, Mr D P
Sevenoakes, Capt and Mrs
Storer, Mr and Mrs
Tingle, Mr
Thompson, Miss
Wood, Mrs
Wood, Mrs B, Miss M and infant
West, Miss
Wilson, Miss
Woodhouse, Mr A E
Whitson, Mr J
Warner, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr G G
Attfield, Mr
Breul, Mrs and Miss
Beckett, Mr and Mrs
Boileau, Col
Barnes, Mr and Mrs E
Cox, Mr and Mrs R
Cowie, Capt
Cheetham, Mr W H
Candon, Mr
Cooke, Mr S
Campbell, Mr
Comdolle, Mr
Dods, Mr W
Drennan, Mr
Edwards, Mr
Felici, Mr A
Forbes, Mr and Mrs
Gunter, Mr H H
Gregory, Mr
Hankey, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Mr P
Hart, Col R E
Hill, Mr and Mrs C D
Hogarth, Mr and Mrs
Hammell, Mr
Jacob, Mr E F
Jameson, Mrs
Kindersley, Mr E R
Landon, Mr
Lomax, Mr
Lawrie, Mr A
Moisey, Major F C
Maude, Mr
Nathan, Mr R
Onslow, Earl of
Onslow, Countess
Ormiston, Mr G A
Polwhele, Mr and Mrs
Power, Mr and Mrs J.
Reddie, Mr F A
Robertson, Dr and Miss
Renny, Major A W
Scott, Mr
Shepherd, Mr and Mrs, and two daughters
Stauber, Mr
Scholfield, Two Misses
Showers, Mr and Mrs A C
Toomey, Mrs, Miss and child
Thomas, Mr J P
Vickers, Mr
Walton, Capt
Williams, Mrs
Watham, Mr H H D
Williamson, Mr R
Whightman, Mr
Warden, Mr A

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Campos, Lt
Noronha, Mr
Solano, Mr, and 2 sons

FROM PORTSAID.

Fabricius, Mr
Strong, Rev E L
Ringrose, Mr R D

FROM NAPLES.—Comfort, Mr and Mrs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE COURT.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN was present on Friday at a conference held at the residence of Lord Meath, at Lancaster-gate, to consider the best means of arousing interest throughout the country in the matter of Poor Law reform, especially in regard to the election of women on parish councils. Lord Meath, Miss Bramston, and the Bishop of Brisbane were among those who took part in the proceedings.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* on Saturday contained directions for the Court to go into mourning from November 4 to December 5 for the late Emperor of Russia.

POLITICAL.

Lord Salisbury on Wednesday addressed a crowded meeting held in the Queen's-hall, London, under the auspices of the metropolitan division of the National Union of Conservative Associations. After referring in sympathetic terms to the death of the late Tsar of Russia, to whose resolution to maintain peace Europe owed a debt which it was difficult to express, Lord Salisbury went on to discuss at length the problem of London government. He criticized very sharply the composition of the Unification Commission, and condemned its recommendations. He was opposed to their establishment of a mammoth corporation, which would be an experiment absolutely without example, and was in favour of the creation of a number of municipalities on the model which had been found to work so successfully in other parts of the country.

GENERAL.

Services in commemoration of the Tsar's death were held on Sunday in the Greek churches in London, and special references to him were also made in the sermons preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal, St. James's and elsewhere.

A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Tsar was sung on Tuesday in the Russian chapel in London. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were represented: the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present, with many of the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Premier and other Ministers, and many other distinguished and titled personages.

Mr. John Walter died at his residence, Bearwood, in Berkshire, on Saturday afternoon, after a short illness. He was in his 77th year.

The funeral of the late Mr. Walter took place on Wednesday in the churchyard of St. Catherine's, Bearwood, in presence of a very large assemblage of mourners, many of whom had travelled by special train from London. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Reading, the Rev. J. T. Browne, rector of St. Paul's, Wokingham, and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, rector of Barkham. A memorial service was also held in the parish church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Blackfriars, and was attended by a numerous congregation.

Sir John Gorst, M. P., was formally installed on Friday as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, an received the honorary degree of LL.D. In his address to the students he dealt especially with the obligation which those who possessed culture and leisure had towards those less richly endowed, and the necessity of applying knowledge and research to solve the social problems of the day.

In reply to a letter from the Dean of St. Paul's Lord Salisbury says there can be no doubt that the majority upon the present School Board are, without exception, defenders of religious education. He can, therefore, have no doubt that it is his duty to vote for those candidates who support the policy of the present majority.

At a meeting of the Engineering, Electrical, and Allied Trade Sections of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on Friday, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing the opinion that the increase of light railways and steam and electric tramways would exercise a great and beneficial influence on the internal trade of the country, and that the facilities for their construction should be increased.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at a quarterly meeting on Monday, passed resolutions against the imposition of Indian import duties on cottons and in support of a policy of international bimetallism.

A bomb was exploded late on Sunday night at the house of Mr. R. B. Brett, in Tilney-street, Mayfair, but no serious structural injury was done either to Mr. Brett's house or those adjoining. It is conjectured that the bomb was really intended for the house of Mr. Justice Hawkins who also resides in Tilney-street. It is believed to be an Anarchist outrage.

Sir Thomas Wade, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, lectured at King's College, Cambridge, on Saturday, on "China, Korea, Japan, and the situation in the Far East." After dealing with the geographical, historical, and ethnological aspects of the subject, and pointing out that the present state of affairs was the natural result of the fact that the Chinese were hopelessly asleep, while the Japanese had for years been placing their military forces in an effective condition, Sir T. Wade said that if the Chinese Government was scared, and attempted to move from Pekin, its prestige would be lost, and should the dynasty be upset there was nothing to take its place: rebellion would show itself in all parts of the country, and the intervention of the Powers would become necessary, and would result in the destruction or paralysis of that enormous nationality. Moreover, in a few years Japan herself would become a victim, and would surely be ruined as she now was on the way to ruin China.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. R. Curttis, late R. A.; Lt.-Gen. P. Smith, C. B.; Admiral J. N. Strange; Capt. E. Foley, late R. N.; Fleet-Surgeon F. McClement, M. D.; Lord Carbery; Sir P. Keenan, K. C. M. G.; Sir C. Lowther; Sir D. A. Lang; Bishop Blomfield; Mr. John Walter; M. Eugenes Oudin; Mr. P. G. Hamilton; Lady Mellor; Rev. W. Chalmers, D. D.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 23.

EXACTLY after two months the prosecution closed their case this afternoon. There were thirty-six charges formulated against Mr. Bapat, but the State wisely closed the case for the prosecution after evidence had been recorded in support of twelve charges. If all the charges had been proceeded with the expense would have been enormous, and the trial would have lasted for another six months. On Thursday a lively discussion ensued when Mr. Kanga applied for permission to examine additional witnesses to support certain statement made by Girdhar as to Mr. Bapat's *benami* accounts, and to establish Mr. Bapat's connection with the *benami* accounts. Mr. Kanga proposed to first examine two jewellers with a view to support Girdhar's evidence as regards Mr. Bapat's connection with one of the *benami* accounts, which Girdhar said belonged to Mr. Bapat, by showing that an item in one of the accounts went the very next day in payment of jewellery purchased by Mr. Bapat.

Mr. Kanga: I now apply for permission to take the evidence of the additional witnesses of which we have given formal notice to the other side. The first and second witnesses are Mr. Bapat's jewellers who will produce their accounts with him; and we shall use them to support certain statements made by Girdhar as to Mr. Bapat's *benami* accounts. The third witness is a clerk to the city Munsif's court and he will produce certain execution proceedings, which we shall use for the like purpose.

Mr. Khare: I submit in the first place, with regard to the examination of these witnesses that I require three days' adjournment before their evidence is recorded. Under the Act I am entitled to an adjournment.

Mr. Kanga: Two of the witnesses have simply to produce their accounts, and the third witness is to produce certain papers in an execution matter, from the Munsif's court. This is the whole of the additional evidence.

Mr. Khare said he objected to this evidence being taken. Girdhar's books of accounts were with the prosecution for over three months. And they all knew that Girdhar had made a statement either to Mr. Maconochie, or to his legal advisers, and there was ample time for the prosecution to produce the evidence. This sort of things at this rate would find no end, and the enquiry would never be finished.

The President: I do not think you are justified in making this remark, Mr. Khare. I am bound to say that the prosecution have not gone to any such length in offering additional evidence that we should debar them from producing important evidence. In fact this is the first, and a most reasonable, application of its kind.

Mr. Khare; If the prosecution had cared they could have found out the jewellers earlier.

The President: I do not think there has been any delay on the part of the prosecution in the matter. They have no object in keeping back anything. They say that they knew the names of the jewellers only recently.

Mr. Khare: I do not say that they have suppressed anything.

The President: What do you mean to say then? They say, and quite honestly too, that they got the names only recently. Your impression seems to be that they ought to have given the names long ago.

Mr. Khare: My impression is that it was their duty to find out the names long ago. I do not make any allegation against them.

The President: I do not understand what you mean. As soon as the prosecution obtained a clue they say they applied for the evidence.

Mr. Khare: It was their duty to find out the names long ago, and they have failed in their duty. They had more than ample time to find out the names.

The President: I do not see how you can say that they have not done their duty. It seems to us that they have done their best to get the names as early as possible.

Mr. Khare: But they got out the thing from Girdhar, and they had Girdhar and his books for four months.

The President: I do not see any reason to believe that they have not done their duty in getting the names. On the contrary, I think they deserve great credit for being at the pains to get the names so soon. For aught they knew they would not have found out the names for another six months if they had not zealously worked to trace out the clue. Girdhar's statement came out long ago, and enquiry ought to have been set on foot then, but that was not done.

Mr. Kothare: The prosecution produces only corroborative evidence. Up to now we have not been guided by strict technicalities, and we have allowed you every latitude. You have hitherto allowed additional evidence to be taken. Why do you object to it now? In the interests of justice and for the sake of sifting the truth you should not object to this evidence.

Mr. Khare: But it came out months ago.

Mr. Kanga: Indeed! months ago?

Mr. Kothare: But this thing was imported only by you in your cross-examination.

Mr. Khare: That came out from Girdhar's books.

The President: These names did not come from Girdhar's books. Even if the prosecution had searched the books for centuries together, they could not have got the names from Girdhar's books as they were not there. Girdhar happens to say that from his conversation with Bapat he learnt that these amounts were for the purchase of some ornaments. Now they have been able to find out the jewellers to whom the money was paid. How can you say they have failed in performing their duties? There is no room to make such a sweeping allegation. How can you say that they were able to trace the clue earlier?

Mr. Kanga: If your Honours will permit me to interpose for a moment we shall cut short the discussion. I assert that it was not until after Girdhar had made a statement about this item of Rs. 533 in his re-examination before this court that we got any clue about the matter. The entry itself in the book gives absolutely no particulars and Girdhar never before made the statement which he did in his re-examination, and which set us on the track and resulted in the discovery of this evidence. Immediately we got this information we set to work to find the names of the jewellers, and as soon as we got the names we informed the court and Mr. Khare that we should examine additional witnesses. Mr. Khare then objected and demanded a formal notice, and hence the formal notice was given, and hence this discussion. I think it is perfectly clear that there has been no delay on our part.

The President: Now, Mr. Khare, here is Mr. Kanga's explanation of your argument on the ground of delay. I think it is not only satisfactory but convincing. Mr. Kanga says that the prosecution knew of the jewellers only when the matter was alluded to in Girdhar's evidence. The court does not think that the prosecution have been guilty of delay, and we hold accordingly.

Mr. Kanga: We have shown the greatest possible diligence in the matter.

The President: O yes, certainly; there is no doubt about it. And now what is your objection to the evidence being taken, Mr. Khare?

Mr. Khare: I think your Honours have ruled that the evidence is allowed?

The President: We have not yet ruled that. We have simply held that there has been no delay on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Khare: My objection is this that the defence is placed at a great disadvantage by such a procedure. I hope your Honours will not allow the evidence. If you allow the evidence I do not insist upon three days' adjournment.

The President: Mr. Khare objects and does not consent in good grace to the additional witnesses being examined.

Mr. Kanga: Whether they allow it in good grace or bad grace is not the question. I submit in the first place that there has been no delay on our part in this matter, and, secondly, the evidence is most important, and has a most material bearing on a very important part of the case.

The jewellers' evidence is intended to show Bapat's connection with one of the *benami* accounts which Girdhar says, are of Bapat's by showing that an item in one of their accounts went the very next day in payment of jewellery purchased by Bapat. The object of all of us in this enquiry is to elicit the truth, and I fail to see how any evidence which tends to help in attaining that object can be shut out, or how if the defence are anxious to help in discovery of the truth, could object to such evidence.

The President: That is exactly what I say. The defence ought to have consented with good grace.

Mr. Kanga: I submit that it is not a question of the defence consenting, or objecting, or their yielding with good grace, but it was a question of eliciting the truth. There can be no doubt whatever of the materiality of the evidence, and with great submission I say that the court cannot and ought not to exclude such evidence simply because the defence objects to it. I repeat that we made the present application at the earliest opportunity, and the very fact of the defence being so sore about this particular item of additional evidence shows that they feel its force. If that evidence will help the court in the enquiry and in arriving at the truth, the other side have no right to object to it. The evidence is of great value and we are entitled to put it in, and what weight should be attached to it was a distinct question. I must say that it is the duty of the court to allow us to take the evidence, or the court might call for it of its own motion. All that the defence can claim is three days' adjournment.

Mr. Khare said that the prosecution must have known the names of the jewellers when Girdhar was re-examined.

Mr. Kothare: If the names were then uppermost in their mind they would have mentioned them and asked question about it to Girdhar in his examination-in-chief. The fact that they did not do so, shows that they did not know the names.

Mr. Khare: But Girdhar was asked in re-examination if he knew their names or would know, if told.

Mr. Kanga said that Mr. Khare was quite mistaken. Girdhar said he did not know the names of the jewellers, and Girdhar was only asked if some names of the jewellers were mentioned, to refresh his memory he would remember them.

Mr. Bhaishanker said that it was when Mr. Khare cross-examined Girdhar about every item and, to explain this particular entry of Rs. 533 that their attention was drawn, and he asked Girdhar about it in re-examination, and his answer first gave the clue to the jewellers' names.

The President: Well, Mr. Khare, here is now Mr. Bhaishanker's explanation, and we must accept it.

Mr. Branson said that he had refrained so far from taking any part in the discussion because it related to matters of fact of which he had no personal knowledge, and the court must have been satisfied that the suggestion and insinuation made by Mr. Khare against the prosecution were wholly unfounded and ought never to have been made. In seemed to him that the court would be distinctly neglecting to do their duty if they refused to take the evidence of their witnesses. Their evidence, if true, had a very material bearing upon the cause. Mr. Branson pointed out how the evidence was important, and contended that it was impossible to believe that it was not of the utmost materiality. It would certainly corroborate Girdhar's evidence in an important matter. Whether the evidence was true or not and whether it was possible to fabricate the books of accounts it was for the court to judge but the statement of the witnesses which would corroborate Girdhar should not be kept out. Mr. Khare could not shirk it, although he shrank from it, and made strenuous effort to exclude it. Why did he object to it if he did not feel that it was conclusive against Bapat? Mr. Khare objected to the evidence because he felt its deadly weight. Mr. Bapat might laugh, but he would not laugh long. It was the bounden duty of the court to examine the witnesses, whose evidence was of such great importance. He put it to the court that he was entitled to examine the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. If not, the counsel would request the court to examine the witnesses.

The President ruled that they were of opinion that the witnesses should be examined by the court.

(To be continued.)

MR. S. W. STANLEY'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

WHAT strikes a "griffin" most forcibly here, in Bombay, is the intense love of billiards, displayed by old and young alike. At all hours of the day and night the balls are to be heard rattling in club, saloon, or bar. It is a game which is never played without one of the players, at least, affirming that a few years back he did the game quite 20 in 100 better than he does now, and really, we think that must have been the position of the local "billiardist," on Saturday night, for he has been known to play a far better game; but we put it down to the enervating influence of the superior play of Mr. Stanley, which doubtless to some extent, demoralised him.

The Chinaman's definition of billiards (which by the way is always trotted out on occasions such as this) can no longer be accepted as properly describing this king of games for the skill and proficiency that is now brought to bear upon it necessitates a high order of intelligence and a mathematical head, to say nothing of a quick eye and steady hand. John Chinaman, however, is not so far out in one portion of his definition, and it is very rare that a game between two amateurs is unmarked by some sort of ejaculatory profanation. In this connection I recall to mind having noticed stuck up in prominent positions in an up-country mess billiard-room two large placards bearing the words "Hard Lines" on the right and on the left, the companion saying which is too well-known to your readers to need recapitulation here. Should a player wish to relieve his feeling all he had to do was to point to one or the other, but should he forget himself and utter either phrase it meant drinks all round.

On Saturday night the Tivoli Theatre wore rather an unwonted appearance, being fitted up as a billiard-room—the table and accessories from the well-known firm of John Roberts and Company, Limited. There was a fair audience to witness the exhibition match by Mr. Stanley, who has been travelling for some time in the Colonies. He gave a well-known amateur of Apollo Bunder fame 500 points in 1,000, and intends beating all our local professors of the act before proceeding to fresh fields and pastures new. The first portion of the game was somewhat uninteresting, it being evident that both players were feeling their way, and neither playing with any confidence. The amateur was scoring rather more rapidly than his opponent, the latter, however, with breaks of 27, 20, and 26 soon equalised matters, the game being 96—543 and with a very pretty run of 63 by the "pro" the score was rapidly brought to 200—564. Mr. Stanley is ambidextrous and can play as skilfully with the left as with the right hand, which gives him a distinct advantage. The professional was rapidly gaining on the amateur, when the latter went away wiih 19, and 21 and was 616 to Stanley's 301, and opinions at this time were divided as to the probable result; but Stanley altered the aspect of affairs, and by easy stages made another century whilst the local player stood still, and it was soon evident that the latter was thoroughly outclassed, the scores reading 636, 403 (691, 509) (743, 566) and at (750, 601) with Stanley in hand with an unfinished 23 an interval was called. On resuming, the professional's play was of a far more brilliant order and he carried on his break to 47, and with some very pretty play brought his score to 695, his opponent in the meantime contributing 23. From here it was excellent exhibition of careful play, and with 22, 27, and 91 (29 spots) the professional assumed the lead, catching his opponent at 816, and shortly after ran out with an unfinished break of 47, scores being 1000 to 859. Mr. Stanley gives a further exhibition at the same place to-night, when his opponent will be a well-known native player, whom even Roberts found to be a foeman worthy of his steel.—Q.

THE BROACH "SAMACHAR" LIBEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Thursday last, under the above heading, a copy of an alleged apology tendered to the complainant by the defendant in this case is printed *in extenso*. May I be allowed to say that a substantial part of the letter of regret, originally written in Gujarati, has been mistranslated by the person who sent you the report. Your translation puts into paranthesis the following words as if they formed part of the defendant's letter:—The Magistrate of Broach "(who admitted the above complaint and issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused)." Not a word of this parenthetical sentence appears in the original letter. I myself had protested against the issue of a warrant in the case of such a nature where the defendant was living and had his place of business within a few steps from the court-house, and if the case had been gone into, I would have cited authorities showing the inexpediency of such a process. You further report the defendant to have stated in the said letter:—"I *solemnly* and sincerely declare that my above publication was not intended in any way to harm Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwala's reputation, and I hereby repent for such a *reckless and stupid* publication, and *I beg* that Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwala would be *graciously pleased* to accept, &c." The words "solemnly," "I beg," and "graciously pleased" (here put under quotations by me) do not appear in the original letter and what my client said was a "thoughtless" ("a vichari") publication has been translated as "reckless and stupid." I may explain here that the said letter was penned by the magistrate himself before a word of evidence was recorded, and that the defendant's signature was taken under it without showing the contents thereof to him. I trust, in justice to my client, as well as the magistrate, you will make room for this explanation in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER,
Vakil for the Defendant.

Nov. 24.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AFTER nearly forty years of vain endeavour, the Civil Service Commissioners seem really to be within distance of success in the matter of reducing the influence of the grammar in the Indian Civil Service competition to reasonable limits. It is true that the evergreen Mr. Wren can still claim the top man at this year's examination; but it appears that of 61 successful candidates 33 had had no special preparation at all, and this is a result that, we should fancy, had never been approached before. Oxford, in fact, would seem to be becoming the ante-chamber of the Indian Civil Service in place of Powis Square, as no less than 30 candidates passed from that University, Cambridge only claiming twelve. But between them the two universities take two thirds of the places available. It was, of course, only to be expected that the change carried into effect two years ago would have the result of making the Service more accessible to University men, as it enabled the ordinary undergraduate to go up for the examination after completing his college course: but it was hardly reckoned that the balance of power in the educational world would be shifted so quickly. As far as it goes, the change is no doubt a healthy one: but the place where the future civilian may be educated is after all a very secondary consideration to the Indian public at large. It is of more consequence that the new system brings out men who, by the time they had passed through the further examinations, courses, and classes that nowadays beset the commencement of a civilian's career, will be nearer thirty than twenty; and it remains to be seen if men of formed tastes and habits will take kindly to the drudgery of beginning all over again, or if the zeal of the new competition Wallah will endure when he finds himself at thirty-five, grizzled perhaps and stout, and still without a district.

THE reports from the Far East to-day regarding the prospects of peace are somewhat conflicting. According to one report the Japanese Government has agreed that the United States Minister at Tokio should act as an intermediary. Reuter's Tientsin correspondent, on the other hand, telegraphs that a Chinese envoy has already left Pekin for Tokio to submit proposals for a cessation of hostilities. Assuming the latter report, which is the more probable, to be true, it may or may not have been the Chinese method of saving Chinese pride to choose an envoy of German extraction; but Herr Detsing is an official of the Pekin Government, and provided he is armed with full powers there would be no reasons why the Japanese should decline to treat. All would then depend on the terms offered. A Tokio report states that China has offered an indemnity of 100,000,000 taels, besides paying the expenses of the war; 100,000,000 taels is about twenty million sterling, which, as war indemnities go, would certainly not be an extravagant sum for a country like China to pay. Nobody knows precisely what the public revenue of China is; but the lowest estimate places it about £25,000,000; so that in paying 100 million taels, China would be giving less than one year's revenue. Moreover, the amount that actually reaches the Pekin exchequer is no measure of the real wealth of China. After the war with Prussia France had to pay 200 million sterling, more than two years' revenue. Even after the question of indemnity is settled, there are other more difficult points to be dealt with. Japan will certainly not conclude peace without guarantees that China will cease from all interference in Corea for the future, and she may demand an actual cession of territory in Formosa. It is here that the main obstacle to a successful termination to the negotiations might be found.

DR. HUTCHESON, the Sanitary Commissioner in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is able to adopt a tone of most refreshing optimism in his review of the present state and future prospects of vaccination in the United Provinces. Not of every department could it be said that "activity and progress are still the leading features;" and, remembering the absolute dred with which the visit of the vaccinator was regarded only a few years back in every village in the Provinces, it is somewhat astonishing to learn that the hope of raising vaccination up to the standard of the United Kingdom "is becoming rapidly realised." There is, however, no reason to suppose that Dr. Hutcheson is unduly sanguine. The number of persons primarily vaccinated has risen in the last five years from 743.140 to 1,339,711, or, in other words, has very nearly doubled; and with a population of over forty-seven millions in the two Provinces the total number primarily vaccinated now exceeds the average number representing the infantile community. "In every direction where prejudice and hostility were at one time rampant there has been substantial progress in extending operations." Doubtless much yet remains to be done. In some districts the vaccinating staff is still slack and unenergetic and interest of the district authorities feeble; and though in parts of the North-West Provinces the attitude of the people has veered round from aversion to approval, the old prejudices still persist in the eastern district and in Oudh. On the whole, however, Dr. Hutcheson's report leaves no doubt that most satisfactory progress has been made. It remains to inquire how this progress can be traced in the history of small-pox. In the Census Report for the United Provinces, the Census Superintendent alluded to this point in a decidedly despondent tone. "Vaccination," he remarked, "has made some progress, but not so much as to produce any clearly defined decrease in the small-pox death-rate." On the contrary Dr. Hutcheson adduces strong evidence to show that the decrease *has* been clearly defined. No doubt years may be selected when the mortality from small-pox has risen, and the average even for short periods may show an increase on the period preceding, but taking a period long enough to warrant a general inference there is no disputing the salutary effects of vaccination. "In former years," writes Dr. Hutcheson, "there were recurrent epidemics of small-pox every third or fourth year, when the provincial ratio of mortality reached excessive figures, and was recorded as 4·59 per 1,000 of the population in 1884. During the past 9 years, the epidemic period occurred in 1889 and 1890, and the highest ratio recorded was only 1·26; and during the last two years the actual mortality has fallen to the lowest figure on record. Concurrently with the marked decline in small-pox mortality in the United Provinces, there has been an increase of 617,736 in the annual number of successful primary vaccinations, which were 563,864 in 1884-85 as compared with 1,181,600 in the past season." These statistics leave no reasonable room for doubting that vaccination is producing the results it was intended to produce, and that the view taken in the Census Report was unnecessarily gloomy.

NATIVE opinion in Rawalpindi deplores the action of those in authority in declining to meet the wish of Sirdar Sunjan Singh, Rai Bahadur, that the Viceroy should lay the foundation stone of the Branch Civil Hospital at Rawalpindi, for the erection of which the Sirdar offered Rs, 30,000, conditionally upon the ceremony of laying the foundation stone being performed by H. E. during his visit to Pindi. The natives consider that they have a grievance in the loss of the hospital, merely because the Viceroy would not consent to tickle the vanity of the donor by laying the foundation stone.

AT last much more favourable reports have been received from the Plach tehsil, the typhus has begun to abate rapidly, both in virulence, and in the number of cases.

THE principal Native States in Rajputana have introduced the system of selling quinine to the poor through the post office. A very large number of pice and two-pice packets have just been supplied by Government on payment to the post offices at Alwar, Bhurtpore, Jeypore, Karoli, Kishngarh, Bikaneer, Jodhpore, Oddeypore, Jesalmeer, Dongarpore, Banswara, Pertabgarh, Jhalrapatan and Tank. As the majority of natives in Rajputana have no idea of the advantages of quinine in fever, the sale of the drug has not been so large as was anticipated. In the course of time, however, when they begin to appreciate quinine better, its sale in fever-stricken districts will be very large.

THE posts at Jatta and Nili Kach have been strengthened by fifty rifles each, with a view to furnishing stronger escorts to the convoys through the Gomal.

ON the 19th instant the Subdivisional Officer of Somastipor gave judgment in the case brought by the Railway Police against Ishar Chandar Mitter and Mohesh Singh, the stationmaster and pointsman of Dulsingserai station, B. N. W. Railway, in connection with the recent accident at that station. It will be remembered that on the 19th October an up mixed train collided with a goods train which was standing on a siding at Dulsingserai, and that many of the coolies who were on the ballast train at the time were injured, one of them being killed on the spot, and two other dying within twenty-four hours of the accident. The Sub-divisional Officer found that the collision was caused by the points having been locked for the wrong line, and that both the stationmaster and pointsman were to blame for not having seen that the points were rightly locked. He sentenced the stationmaster to two months' simple imprisonment and the pointsman to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALL the wounded at Wano are progressing favourably, except Lieutenant Angelo, of the Gurkhas, who is nothing doing quite so well.

THE river work on the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Mission progresses favourably and about 250 miles of boundary line have been completed. The Mission having reached the limit of the Zhob District is now commencing the delimitation of the Quetta District, and is encamped on the Kadanai River, north of Toba. The cold is intense, 37 degrees of frost being registered. The health of all is excellent.

TRANSFRONTIER correspondents send the Lahore paper the following information regarding the Hon. G. N. Curion's visits to Kabul;—General Ghulam Haider from Asmar, Muhammad Hassan, the Kotwal of Kabul, with two troops of cavalry, and Ran Singh (interpreter) from Kabul, all reached Jallalabad on the same day and left the following day for Dhakka to receive the Hon. George Curzon M.P., who has come from London to visit Kabul. Tents have been pitched at each encamping ground from Dhakka to Kabul, and suitable aggangements made by General Ghulam Haider for the honoured guest. The Jallalabad people are of opinion that among other things the visitor is commissioned on behalf of the Queen and Viceroy to ask about the health of the Amir, and if the Amir is enjoying sound health to advise him to visit England at an early date.

THE Madras Government has agreed with the Commander-in-Chief that it is undesirable and irregular that the officer holding the appointment of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends should by virtue of his seniority, fall into command of the District or Garrison. In future, an officer accepting this appointment will be given to understand that while holding it he will, as an officer performing civil duty under the Civil Administration of Government, not be eligible to exercise military command as senior officer by virtue of his commission.

THE interest of the Army Cup this year was very manifest in the lottery room at Lucknow on Wednesday evening, when seven lotteries of a thousand rupees each filled readily. Colonel P. K. Beaver's stable, which includes the favourite Bourbon and Octavius, realised prices ranging from Rs. 280 to 180; La Esperance 150 to 50; Mansoor 120 to 60; Rishan 130 to 100; Shannon 95 to 70; and the rest smaller prices, Sinopal, Khalil and Bill being the outsiders.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 27th October, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 83,915-1-3, and for goods, &c., Rs. 70,269-12-10, making altogether Rs. 1,54,184-14-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-15-6. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,61,661-14-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 154-15-11.

A FORMIDABLE police notice has been issued at Lahore conveying to the public the rules that have been laid down for its guidance during the ceremonies of the Durbar week. Unfortunately the gentleman intrusted with drawing it up has not been gifted with a very lucid style, and though the regulations are exceedingly full and precise in detail, the wording of them leaves a good deal to be desired. Upon the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival at the station for instance, we are told that "after the Ruling Chiefs have departed the carriages of leading officials having blue tickets will be called up to the main entrance. No durbaris or English officials can leave the platform until the officials supplied with blue tickets have driven off." One might drive several carriages through regulations drawn up like this: but the general meaning is tolerably clear. That cannot be said, however, of the following enigmatic warning, relating to the precautions to be observed by guests at the Punjab Ball. "Tickets should be returned to the police or destroyed, the possession of two tickets, or of a ticket issued on a previous day, by either the owner or driver, will make the production of a carriage impossible." Without pretending to fathom the exact meaning of this announcement, we should like to bring it clearly to the notice of the public that the issuing or possession by themselves or their coachmen of two tickets under any circumstances, and of one ticket if it bears the date of the previous day, is a matter which is viewed with reprehension by local authorities, and entails serious consequences.

THE Chaumontel pear grafting experiment at Bundrole orchards has failed, just when it seemed to have succeeded. The fruit, which was very fine grown, all of a sudden rotted on the trees, which goes to establish the truth of the belief universally held both in Normandy and in the Channell Islands, that the Chaumontel cannot thrive permanently far from the sea, more particularly so, as three or four other kinds of winter pears, grafted at Bundrole at the same time as the Chaumontel, have succeeded very well indeed.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in the Survey Department for the final determination of the difference of longitude by telegraph between India and England. The value that now exists was taken by way of Suez, partly by the Survey Department in 1877 and partly by the British expedition to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. It is not intended to check this by observations on the overland line, the stations being Karachi Jask, Bushire and Teheran; Kertch or Odessa in Russia: Emden in Germany: and Greenwich and Lowestoft in England. This independent determination will finally set at rest the question of the longitude of India.

IN the issue of the Army Cup, alone among the more important races of the Indian turf, even the habitual race-goer may be expected to take a certain sentimental interest. At least remarks the *Pioneer* it was the obvious intention of the framers of the race that there should be room for other feelings about it than those which it is to be presumed are generally predominant in the minds of turfites. And certainly this year, if all we are told is true, there is a distinct melodramatic flavour about the finish. The winner has been found in an outsider, Shah III, which is the only racing pony possessed by its owner, was only entered at the very last moment, being one out of two fourth entries; and (here material considerations come in) started practically unbacked at 20 to 1. Then it beat the favourite, the pick of a large stable from which two years ago Shah was rejected as useless for racing. Altogether the story of the race reads like a piece from one of Hawley Smart's novels. The time—1min. 42secs.—it may be noticed, is the slowest yet recorded for the race. Last year Garryowen another surprise, won in a second less; and David's time was 1min. 37¾secs. The finish was an exceptionally good one, Shah being only half a length in front of Shannon, a neck dividing the second pony from Bourbon, the favourite.

SOME interest has been caused in commercial circles at Venice by the announcement that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd have decided to make Venice a port of call for their steamers running to India and the Far East. The local authorities and the commercial classes are, however, anxious to see a resumption of the service formerly made between this port and India by the P. and O. Company, and the Mayor of Venice has gone, with the Parliamentary representatives of the city, to Rome, in order to urge the Government to conclude an arrangement with the English company.

THE "KITTEN" INCIDENT.

WE have been waiting for the explanation or statement which we gathered from the letter of Captain Holmes, dated 26th ultimo, he was derirous of making in our columns after the enquiry, held by the Madras Stewards into the Kitten incident, was finished. We have received no statement from Captain Holmes or any one else interested in the trial until to-day, when a copy of certain of the resolutions passed by the Madras Stewards has been furnished to us by Captain Holmes, with the request that we would give publication to them, which we gladly do. Space forbids us to comment on the Kitten incident and the enquiry, &c., &c., to-day. As the matter stands we understand that Captain Holmes is content with the Madras Stewards' resolutions and is willing to allow the public to form its own judgment on the case by the light of them:—

The Stewards having carefully considered the facts as elicited from the evidence before them in connection with the complaint made by the owner of the pony Kitten as to the trial held the day before the race for the Auction Stakes without his knowledge or consent are satisfied that the pony *Kitten* was obtained by Captain Holmes for the purpose of a trial with the knowledge and consent of the trainer and with no view to purchase;

That the trainer was fully aware of the result of the trial; that Captain Holmes had no reason to suppose that the owner would not be informed of the result and that he did not directly or indirectly take any steps to prevent the owner being informed of the result:

The Stewards however feel bound to express their opinion that in view of the misconstruction to which such trails are liable, it is to be regretted that Captain Holmes did not satisfy himself that the owner was made aware of the result.

The following resolution was added subsequently:—

That while recognising that the Rules of Racing do not prohibit such trials the Stewards wish to place on record their disapproval of them as being detrimental to the interests of Racing.—*Mail*

INDIA, LANCASHIRE, AND THE COTTON TRADE.

CURRENCY AND THE SHIP CANAL.

IT is reported that depression in the cotton trade in Lancashire is intensifying, and short time on an organised basis appears to be inevitable. No diminution of stock is reported, but, on the contrary, there is a vast and growing accumulation of Eastern goods, amounting in places to congestion. The amazingly low prices of cotton have done but little to improve the spinner's position. The operatives' leaders take the present position of affairs in regard to trade as indicating in a striking manner the importance of adopting an eight hours' day.

A large gathering was held in the Victoria Arcade, Manchester, on Nov. 6, for the purpose of establishing a Manchester Cotton Market and Cotton Association.—Mr. C. Macara (chairman) expressed the opinion that, if there were a sufficient volume of business, cotton would be conveyed to the port of Manchester on exactly the same terms as to the port of Liverpool. The Ship Canal had been open for traffic ten months, but the cotton trade had derived comparatively little advantage from it, but if a cotton market were established in Manchester the benefits would be great and lasting.—On the motion of Mr. W. H. Holland, M.P., it was esolved:—

That, as Manchester is now a port accessible to the sea-going vessel trading from all the various cotton ports, and is the centre of the cotton spinning and weaving industries of the United Kingdom, it is desirable and necessary that steps should be taken forthwith to establish a cotton market at Manchester.

It was also resolved, on the proposition of Sir Joseph Leigh, M.P.:—

That, as an association of cotton spinners, cotton merchants, and cotton brokers, is necessary to the establishment of a cotton market, it is hereby resolved that a Manchester Cotton Association should be formed at once.

Mr. J. K. Bythell, managing director of the Ship Canal, announced that the Ship Canal Company had been trying very hard with friends in India and shipowners in London to make a tender so that they might have the direct shipping of Bombay piece-goods from Manchester, and he was happy to be able to tell them that they had that day received a telegram saying that the tender which had been made under their auspices for two years from Jan. 1 next of all piece, goods from Manchester to Bombay had been accepted. (Loud cheers.) That was an earnest of what was to come. (Cheers.)

It was announced, on Nov. 7, that the contract for the carriage of piece-goods from Manchester to Bombay during the years 1895 and 1896, to which reference was made at the above meeting, had been obtained by a leading firm of London shipowners:—"There will be three steamers per month sailing direct from Manchester to Bombay. The contract is between the Hindu merchants and the shipowners. The merchants bind themselves not to buy any goods to arrive if shipped by any other line during the period of the contract."

A news agency, yesterday, issued the following:—

The diversion of Bombay freights from Liverpool to Manchester via the Ship Canal, as the outcome of recent negotiations with East India merchants, is variously estimated at Liverpool at 50,000 to 200,000 tons yearly. Bombay firms have hitherto contracted in advance for a year's shipment at uniform rate, and Gaddum and Co., of Bombay, arranged with Forwood Brothers, of London and Liverpool, to supply tounge at 17s. for piece-goods and 15s. for heavy goods. The Ship Canal Company, will forego all dues on ships and cargo under this arrangement.

Sir Frank Adam, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, addressing the quarterly meeting of that body, on Nov. 5, said they must at length recognise that not a single sixpence would ever be paid to the Ship Canal on the ground of sentiment. If the undertaking was to be made successful the directors, would have to come down to the same or lower rates than other routes. Even with the same rates it would be a long time before the traffic was diverted from its present channels.

A resolution against the imposition of Indian import duties on cottons was passed, and also a resolution in support of bimetallism. The latter, which was carried, on the motion of Mr. Dorrington, by a vote of about 70 against 40, was in the following terms:—

That in the opinion of this chamber the necessity for raising additional revenues in India arises solely from the losses in exchange which the Government of India sustains annually on its sterling payments, and, as the adoption by the Home Government of the policy of international bimetallism which the Indian Government has urged upon it for more than twelve years would establish a steady par of exchange between silver and gold, and thus obviate the necessity for any import duties, this Chamber strongly urges this policy upon the British Government and Parliament so as to effectually remove the exchange difficulties between England and India.

The resolution against cotton duties was moved by Mr. Barclay and adopted, with only two dissentients, and ran as follows:—

This general meeting of the Chamber confirms the resolution adopted by the board of directors on June 13, 1894, to the effect that, in view of the continued pressure which is being brought to bear from many quarters upon the Government of India to re-impose the import duties on cotton goods and yarns, the Chamber feels bound to protest against the policy of such duties as an injurious interference with trade, even though a countervailing effective excise duty should be placed upon similar goods in India.

In view of the uneasy feeling in Lancashire that the Indian import duties may soon be re-imposed, the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association has addressed a communication to the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and Mr. Fowler has been asked to receive at an early date a deputation of both employers and operatives in the matter.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—NOVEMBER 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, BCS.
Mr J S Fraser, BCS.
Mr G L Towers, B.
Mr C E Allen, B.
Mr C A Bell, B.
Mr C P Cooper, Bo.
Mr C Peatt, Bo.
Col R C R Clifford.
Capt R T R Laurence.
Capt J A Carleton.
Lieut A K Armstrong.
Lieut C M Cockcraft.
Lieut L M Camillon.
Lieut W J P Kaye.
Lieut D R Adye.
Condr T Tookey.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T A H Way, BSC, 1 mo.
Mr S S Thorburn, BCS, 6 wks.
Mr R R Menneer, Bo, 12 dys.
Lieut T Smith, 2 mos.
Surg-Cpt D G Marshall, 14 dys.
Surg-Cpt W E Jennings, 4 ms.
Nursing Sister E R Green, 2 days.

PREMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W G Jackson, B.
Mr R Scott, B.
Mr E C S Baker, B.
Mr F H Hamnet, MC.
Mr G F Handcock, M.
Mr L W Hollis, M.
Mr A C L West, M.
Mr A T Pringle, M.
Mr. R R Menneer, Bo.
Col T G Crawley.
Capt C Le G Justice.
Capt M J Tighe, DSO.
Capt T A H Davies, DSO.
Lieut S Clay.
Lieut H D Lathbury.
Lieut E D Money.

Mr. and Mrs. Selous are now making a tour in tents through Asia Minor, attended by five servants (says the *World*). The celebrated lion-killer and discoverer of Mashonaland is determined to shoot as many ibexes as possible during his somewhat novel wedding tour.

THE REIGN AND WORK OF ALEXANDER III.

THE most outspoken and original of the many obituary notices which have appeared in the English press is undoubtedly that contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* by the St. Petersburg correspondent of that paper. However, erroneous in some respects, this appreciation of the character and work of the Emperor Alexander III. deserves attention, for it undoubtedly indicates correctly enough the scope and tendencies of the policy so steadily pursued by the late Czar, which Nicholas II. has pledged himself to continue and develop. For this reason, undeterred by its length, we reproduce the article for the information of our readers:—

"PERSONALLY I AM NOTHING."

The immense event which has befallen in the demise, after protracted sufferings, of the Czar, oppresses the mind and hand of him who has to summarise the character and estimate the career of the departed Sovereign. But assuredly, however indulgent or severe the judgment which the conscientious biographer may pronounce upon the character and motives of Alexander Alexandreivich Romanoff, an impartial historian will designate the reign of Czar Alexander III. as one of the most memorable epochs in the annals of Russian development. The deceased autocrat really accomplished the task which Cromwell was believed to have undertaken in England: he made his subjects as pliant as clay in the hands of the potter, and at the same time caused their name to be feared and respected throughout the civilised and uncivilised world. Without shedding a drop of human blood or once threatening to draw the sword, he obtained more important and more abiding results than the most warlike of his predecessors. On the one hand, he resolutely asserted the long-disputed claims of his country to succeed to the legacy of the Turk, to appropriate the patrimony of the Persian, to patronise Corea, to have a decisive voice in the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula, and generally to assume the virtual hegemony of Europe; and, on the other, he contrived, without provoking even such a partial rising as that which marked the ascension to the Throne of his grandfather Nicholas, to crush the hydra of Nihilism, to frustrate the concessions made by his father to the modern spirit of progress, to humble the haughty nobles, to silence the murmurs of journalists, and baulk the intrigues of *tchinovniks*, arresting democratic fermentation and turning his realm into the strongest bulwark of absolutism in the civilised world. How this herculean task, from which truly enterprising statesmen might well shrink back in dismay, could be deliberately undertaken and worked out to a satisfactory issue by one possessing none of the profound insight, iron will, or boundless self-confidence that characterise born rulers of men, nay net even such practical wisdom as is purchasable by experience, is a problem which puzzles alike the biographer and the historian. The true clue to the solution would seem to lie not in the capacities of the man, but in the lively faith of the monarch, which could move mountains and thereby work miracles. The spirit that metamorphosed law-abiding Puritan citizens into invincible battalions in the English Civil War was the same that changed the shy, diffident, unambitious individual who, until his twentieth year, had not the faintest notion that he would one day be called upon to govern a hundred millions of his countrymen, into a demi-god among the monarchs of Europe. "Personally I am nothing," he is reported to have remarked over and over again to his *entourage*, "the cause is everything. And the cause of autocracy and orthodoxy is God himself." Now, if to these two ideas which comprise the whole system of domestic government elaborated by Alexander III. we add nationalism, as the ruling principle of his foreign policy, we have a dynamic *resume* of the eventful reign of fourteen years—an unbroken thread to guide us through a maze of seeming contradictions and absurdities.

DISTRUST OF WESTERN IDEAS.

To take his home policy first. No people were ever more completely deceived in their forecast of the principles and ideals of their future ruler than the Russians in respect of Alexander III. They put him down as a decided Liberal, for whom the sweeping concessions to Western indeas made by his father were but as dust in the balance. His predecessor might strike off the fetters from millions of forgotten serfs, and delegate the greatest part of his authority to a sort of dictator and a council of Ministers, but the coming Czar, it was felt, was the Moses appointed by Providence to lead the long-suffering people to the promised land. It is usual, perhaps it is also natural, that a nation treated as a mere machine for the production of taxes, should yearn for something to break the grey monotony of suppression, and should welcome any and every change as the beginning of a new and more hopeful era. Certain it is that, with one single exception, the accession of every Russian Czarevitch for the past seventy years has been wistfully longed for as the dawn of halcyon days, the end of the long and dreary night which still seems growing darker. Alexander I., so joyfully hailed as the incarnation of a beneficent principle, proved but the bearer of a new name. In like manner, and, with greater reason, much was expected of Alexander *II.* He justified these expectations, and had he lived a year—nay, a single day—longer, the utmost hopes of his rational subjects would have been amply fulfilled. And yet, strange to say, during the life-time of this semi-constitutional King, who had liberated the serfs, his son and heir was considered to be so dissatisfied with the slow pace of progress as to pass for the heart and soul of the Liberal Opposition to his father's Government, which found expression in the *Golos* newspaper. This absurd idea, which was credited all over the country, was the result of a misunderstanding. The Czarevich was, indeed, dissatisfied with many of the views and acts of his Imperial parent; but the true line of cleavage between them lay in a diretion diametrically opposite to that generally supposed.

NO GERMANS NEED APPLY.

To begin with, the murdered Czar's partiality for foreigners, and sympathy for the Germans in particular—which he somewhat ostentatiously, and pehaps inopportunely, displayed during the Franco-German War—was not by any means shared by his son, who seized every opportunity to give expression to his affection for the French. The French are the only people to whom Alexander Alexandreivich ever really warmed. This sentiment was considerably cooled during the reign of lawlessness and bloobshed inaugurated by the Commune, but it has never been eradicated. For the Germans he enterained a positive dislike, among numerous other reasons, because they represented in his eyes the important foreign element in Russia which occupied most of the offices of emolument and trust, and despised "the mere natives" in a horrible jargon that grated upon the ear of every Russian. "They are clever, they are ingenious, I am told," he once said to Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff, who shares his Sovereign's prejudices; "well, I hate cleverness, if theirs be the only form it assumes." "Russia for the Russians" was the Crown Prince's motto; and by Russian he generally meant one who was born in the country, spoke the language fluently, and professed the State religion. This latter was not, however, a condition *sine qua non*, as his confidence in the Lutheran General Richter proves. But the young Naslednik's love for his people was tempered with that paternal solicitude for their welfare which Carlyle eulogises in Dr. Francia, of Paraguay, and most of his political heroes. He held that they have an indefeasible right to be governed, mildly if possible, firmly if necessary, and that left to themselves they must go to rack and ruin. Much, therefore, as he admired the generous sentiment that actuated his father to liberate the Serfs, he disputed the wisdom, and denied the seasonableness, of the measure which, were it possible, he would willingly undo. The *moujik*, he maintained, must be guided, watched over, brought up by hand like a child; a view which, from the elevated angle of vision of an autocrat, is undoubtedly correct, and was embodied later on in the educational, judicial, and administrative legislation of his reign, and more particularly in the curious institution of "Peasant Chiefs" (*Zemskia Natshalniki*), who stand to the peasants of their respective districts pretty much in the same relation as the Czar to the nation at large.

RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY.

However, father and son were divided on the subject of [illegible]us freedom. Under Alexander II. liberty of c[illegible]e, although neither recognised by law nor [illegible]y the Administration, gradually came to be [illegible] as an unavoidable concession to the [illegible]irit of the times. What was at first [illegible]ominal punishment, or else connived at, religio[illegible]le tolerated or approved, until at last conscienc[illegible]tant, Methodist missionaries were conceded b[illegible] looked upon [illegible]undists and other progressive sp[illegible] subjected to a n[illegible] was little by litt[illegible] Catholic, Prote[illegible] permitted to preach and convert; S[illegible] sectarians to hold meetings, chant psalms, and "save the souls of the sinful." Lord Radstock and Colonel Paschkoff had touched the hearts of the aristocracy, who exchanged the ballroom for the meeting-house, and something like a religious revival was started all over the empire. To the Czarevich, the docile pupil of Constantine Pobedonostseff, this relaxation of the law seemed a species of high treason. For Orthodoxy, deprived of the effective support of the State, began to pine and decline. Thousands of its adherents fell away into heresy or schism. The priests, deprived of their dues by the desertion of their parishioners, took to drink or worse. The Bishops, abandoning hope of reform, kept their views to themselves, while the monasteries became fewer in number than for long decades before, and the inmates were recruited from the very lowest classes of the population. Indeed, so useless and anachronistic did the monastic institution appear to the atheistic Procurator of the Most Holy Synod that he conceived the idea of abolishing it altogether. Lastly, the haste with which the recently widowed Czar espoused Princess Dolgorouky who had borne him several chidren during the lifetime of his lawful consort, wounded the filial piety and mortified the self-love of the Czarevitch. It was, according to Count Dmitry Tolstoy, gall and wormwood to him to be compelled to sit, with his own spouse, at the family table in Livadia below Princess Yoorieffskaia—the title conferred by the Czar upon Princess Dolgorouky when he secretly married her a short time before his death. Nor was it without a resolute effort on his part which did violence to his deep-rooted sentiment of filial affection that he hindered his father from solemnly celebrating and publicly promulgating that hasty marriage in 1880. And to crown all, the Czar and his trusted advisers systematically hid from the Heir-apparent all projects of law, ukases, and edicts suggested by the Ministers or sanctioned by the monarch until such time as they became the law of the land. In a word, the father was, in a limited way, the incarnation of the modern spirit, the son the champion of a state of things which had become submerged in the wreck of the past, and their respective systems of policy, domestic and foreign, were but the application to daily events of the opposite principles which they had thus come to adopt.

"WHAT LIBERALISM MEANS IN RUSSIA."

The Draconian severity of Nicholas, which might be aptly symbolised by the knout, had been followed by the mild sway of his son, who, during the latter years of his life, had reigned without ruling. The former system had ended in corruption, disorganisation, defeat; the latter in the cruel murder of the liberal-minded monarch and a short reign of terror, which threatened to culminate in a bloody revolution. To prevent this, it was resolved to change the lines of policy once more, and from March, 1881, the previous quarter of a century of autocratic forms combined with semi-constitutional practices was succeeded by fourteen years of the most frankly despotic Government known in the annals of holy Russia. This rapid change from one extreme to another has been the bane of Russian national life ever since the days of Peter the Great. Alexander III. himself had seen this. Born on March 10, 1845, he was sixteen years old when the Serfs were liberated, and the system inaugurated by his grandfather fell to pieces like a house of cards, and he was thirty-six on the fatal Sunday (March 13, 1881) when he stood before the mangled body of his beloved father, and heard his advisers remark: "This is what Liberalism means in Russia," at that moment resolving that whatever might happen he would see to it that none of the ideals of the murderers should be realised as long as he might live. And he kept his resolution. On that same day he learned for the first time that the Minister President, Loris Melikoff, was about to publish a manifesto signed by the Czar, convoking a representative assembly and giving the *coup de grace* to the principle of autocracy in Russia. This was a terrible blow to the new monarch, who at once forbade the promulgation of the fatal document, and shortly afterwards dismissed the Ministers who had advised his father not only to sanction it, but to hide from him all knowledge of its existence. From this time forth his hostility to Liberalism and its dark ways knew no bounds. The Ministers were dismissed, Loris Melikoff repaired to France where he remained unnoticed till his death a few years ago; Count Miliutin retired to the Crimea; Princess Yoorieffskaia went into exile, and employed her leisure in the education of the sons of Alexander II. Constantine Pobedonostseff had the ear of the Emperor, having been his tutor in bygone days, and Pobedonostseff's name connotes a whole policy, the ground principle of which was clearly and emphatically laid down in the famous manifesto affirming the principle of autocracy and divine right.

PEASANTS AND HUCKSTERS SHUT OUT OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first steps for the realisation of these half-forgotten ideals were immediately taken. Education was restricted to a degree that decimated the universities, reduced the number of schools, sent thousands of young Russians abroad, and left tens of thousands in a pitiable state of ignorance and superstition. Higher education in particular was declared to be the exclusive birthright of the higher class: peasants, hucksters, burghers (*meshtshane*) were debarred from entering the universities or the gymnasies; and even the lower orders were gradually compelled to content themselves with the scant instruction promised, but not always given, by the "parish schools," which laid greater stress upon psalm-singing than upon reading, writing, and arithmetic. Parallel with these unheard-of measures which were honestly described by their advocates in the press as a salutary endeavour to keep the people from eating of the forbidden fruits of knowledge, religious freedom was curtailed as never before. Colonel Paschkoff, a near relative of the late Minister of the Interior, was forbidden to hold prayer meetings in his own house, to distribute copies of the New Testament, nay, even to speak to cab-drivers and peasants of the Gospel of Salvation, and on his refusal to sign a document undertaking never to allude to such dangerous subjects, even in private conversation, was sent into lifelong exile. Count Korff was banished to keep him company. Their adherents among the lower classes were arrested and sent to Siberia. The Stundists—a religious community who have much in common with the Society of Friends and the Plymouth Brethren—were persecuted with a refinement of severity to find a parallel to which we must hark back to the days of Diocletian. They were fined, arrested, flogged, deported, deprived of the custody and education of their own children; ordered to kiss a crucifix, being deemed to have taken an oath to abjure their heresy if they complied, and to have rendered themselves guilty of blasphemy if they refused or hesitated. A whole colony of them was sent to the inhospitable wilds of Transcaucasia, where they would have died of want had they not received timely aid from their friends in England and America. Thousands of them went into voluntary exile and now live in peace and plenty in Roumania. Those who remained obstinate were reduced to beggary by fines, separated from their children by law, and very often their wives were dishonoured by the ruffians employed to awe them into submission. The Jews, against whom the Czar was prejudiced from his earliest days, were subjected to similar treatment. The committee nominated by his father and presided over by Count Pahlen was dissolved; the old statutes against them which had fallen into disuse were reinforced and far more stringent regul[illegible] enacted; nor was it until these unsparing [illegible] threatened to shake the credit and financ[illegible] Empire that a respite was granted. The administration of justice was remodelled on the same lines, and as a necessary consequence of the new system, men who were deemed unworthy of a decent education could not well be entrusted with the task of enforcing laws with which they had no sympathy in the jury box. Trial by jury was abolished in all cases in which political, social, or religious questions were involved; so-called "administrative sentences," *i.e.*, condemnations without trial or accusation, were multiplied to an alarming extent, and all the wheels within wheels which formerly had to be set in motion before the Imperial will could be embodied in a concrete Act were abolished. These measures created a feeling of dissatisfaction, which more than once threatened to assume the form of risings, and continually manifested itself in conspiracies, plots, secret circles, &c. But the most serious of all the attempts to remove the Czar by violence was that which blew up his train at Borki, and gave a shock to his nervous system, partly responsible, no doubt for the lamentable lack of resistance that his constitution offered to his last and fatal malady.

RELIGIOUS UNIFORMITY ENFORCED.

The treatment which Alexander III. meted out to those of his subjects who were alien in race was of a piece with the methods applied to those who, like the Jews, Stundists, and Catholics, were alien in religion. And it was a necessary consequence of the system. Orthodoxy and autocracy—the two faces of the Eastern Janus—require the trunk of nationalism for a pedestal. And Alexander III. was nothing if not a nationalist. His first efforts in this direction had for their object the Russification of the Poles—an ideal which had been followed by his father, under the ægis of Katkoff and Muravieff, with a persistency and recklessness of consequences wholly out of proportion to the sorry results obtained. Numbers of Poles whose fathers or grandfathers had belonged really or ostensibly to the Orthodox Church, but who themselves had been born and bred as Catholics, were compelled to re-enter the true fold, as sheep who had gone astray. In the Baltic provinces the same experiment was tried with far greater success, and one of the first victims of [illegible]cution which was inaugurated by [illegible] grandson of the ma[illegible] the religious pers[illegible] from Russia [illegible] who had Pobedonostseff was th[illegible] Prince Barclay driven the French invade[illegible] de Tolly. This nobleman, whose family was settled for centuries in the Baltic provinces, married a lady who was a member of the Orthodox Church, on the understanding that all the children should belong to the Lutheran faith, which is that of their father. A private enemy of the young Prince informed the Emperor that he had had his first child christened in the Lutheran Church, notwithstanding the express terms of the law, which declares that if either parent be Orthodox all the children must be likewise members of the State Church. The Czar asked Prince Barclay whether that accusation was true. The nobleman replied in the affirmative, and explained his conduct by appealing to the privilege accorded to all the aristocracy of the Baltic Provinces by Alexander II. to bring up their children in their own Church irrespective of the religion of the mother. The Czar angrily said that he withdrew this privilege on the spot, and that in future the law that held good in Russia must be enforced in the provinces of the Baltic. Soon afterwards Prince Barclay had another child and he baptised her in like manner in the Lutheran Church, on the ground that he would not have espoused a Russian had he not been convinced that he could bring up his children in the faith of his fathers. Thereupon, the Emperor himself, without consulting his adviser, issued an order publicly dismissing Prince Barclay from the Guards and the army. Soon after this the persecution went on apace. Pastors were suspended, fined, imprisoned, banished, for advising the members of their flock to remain steadfast in the Lutheran faith; hints were thrown out that land would be lavishly distributed to all peasants who should spontaneously embrace the religion of the Czar, and the misguided men who yielded to the temptation, discovered the trap that had been cunningly set for them, and endeavouring to undo their mistake, were punished as Apostates or blasphemers.

RUSSIFICATION OF THE GERMAN PROVINCES.

Hand in hand with the religiours coercion went the abolition of the ancient administrative system—the relic of a feudal age—which thertofore obtained in the Baltic Provinces. Russian law courts were opened, the local code abolished, and all power completely taken out of the hands of the barons. The language of the country (German) was at first restricted, then abolished in all educational establishments; the schools were limited in number, and Russian was made obligatory in all; the University was utterly metamorphosed, and the centre of Baltic culture and learning changed its historic name from Dorpat to Yosrievo. Here, as in his struggle with Liberalism and Sectarianism, the Czar was eminently successful, and the Baltic Provinces differ nowise from the Governments of Kazan or Ufa. In Finnland the same principles were applied in a more cautious manner, and with less success. The Finnish Penal Code, drawn up at the Czar's own desire and deliberately sanctioned by him, was suddenly revoked, in consequence of a denunciation published in the *Moskovskia Vedomosti* and a new Code slowly elaborated, in which Finnland's absolute dependence on the arbitrary will of the Czar is affirmed with a frequency and emphasis which borders on cynicism, and could serve no truly statesmanlike purpose. The Finnish postal system—far superior to the Russian—was completely re-modelled; Finnish stamps were abolished, a new Russian archiepiscopal see was founded in Helsingfors, many of the privileges of the Parliament, including that of legislative initiative, were rescinded, although they had been solemnly sanctioned by the Czar himself in special ukases shortly after his accession; liberty of the press in the Principality was curtailed; autonomy in matters pertaining to the Customs duties was abolished, and the Finnish nation were treated as rebels on the morrow of an unsuccessful rising. This is one of the most important works—fraught with grave consequences—which Alexander III. has left unfinished. The part which he personally took in this reconquest of Finnland is extremely characteristic of the vast difference between the ruler and the man, and illustrative of the impossibility of concluding from the personal character of the latter to the motives or, probably, the actions of the former. Alexander III. loved the Finns; he passed some of the most pleasant weeks of the summer every year crusing in Finnish waters, listening to the songs of Finnish musical societies. He was really and truly almost as much attached to the people as to his own. And yet he himself gave the first impulse to the movement which; had he been spared a few years longer, would have submerged the last relics of Finnish autonomy. And this he did in obedience to what he honestly believed to be his sacred duty as Czar, and in spite of the opposite tendency of his own personal leanings.

(*To be concluded.*)

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Persia was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Nov. 6, to consider a proposal for the reduction of the capital—Mr. W. Keswick (chairman) said the assets in silver consequent upon the depreciation of that metal did not represent the original capital of a million sterling, and until either that deficiency was made up out of profits or the reduction proposed in the capital took effect, the board were advised they could not properly declare a dividend. The amount of the reduction suggested appeared large, but when he told them that exchange in Persia at the time the bank commenced its operations was about 32 krahns to the pound sterling, that it had advanced to 52 krahns, and was now about 50 krahns, and that the greater part of their capital was in Persia, they would understand that such a large depreciation accounted for the position in which the sterling capital was to-day. It did not, however, represent a dead loss. So far as they could judge, and subject to audit, the bank's business would again admit of a 5 per cent. dividend, or the payment of 10s. on each £10 share In the first year of their operations an 8 per cent. dividend was declared, and not one year had passed since then without 5 per cent. being distributed. The resolution to be submitted to the meeting only authorised—it did not make—the reduction. For the purpose of that reduction it was necessary for them to obtain an alteration in the charter, and the board had reason to believe that such a supplemental charter as would effect the change they desired would be granted I was not intended that any injustice should be done to any of the interests represented by the ordinary shareholders and by the founders' shares. Until a cumulative dividend of 10 per cent. on the £10 shares was paid, the founders could get nothing. He concluded by moving:—

That this meeting approves the reduction of the capital of the bank from £1,000,000 to £650,000—namely, by reducing all the shares from £10 to £6 10s. per share—such reduction to be effected on the terms that the liability of the shareholders, whether under clause 12 of the bank's charter or otherwise, and the respective rights of the holders of the ordinary shares and of the founders' shares shall remain the same as if the capital of the bank had not been so reduced, and that the directors of the bank be requested to apply to Her Majesty for the grant of a supplemental charter accordingly.—Sir Lepel Griffin seconded the resolution.—A protracted and acrimonious discussion ensued, and when the resolution was submitted to the meeting, 35 voted for it and 24 against it. As the necessary three-fourths majority was not obtained, it was declared to be lost.—Sir Lepel Griffin demanded a poll (which was at once proceeded with), the result being as follows:—Votes recorded for the resolution, 38,818; against it, 94, represented by three shareholders; majority for the resolution, 38,724 votes.

BRITISH INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax Adjustment Agency, 52, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C., writes:—Many persons permanently residing out of the United Kingdom being unaware of the fact that such residence entitles them to a remission of British Income Tax under certain circumstances, may we be allowed to state briefly what these circumstances are. Persons who have been resident out of the United Kingdom for a period of not less than twelve months, or one complete financial year (which commences April 6th), and whose total net incomes for either or each of the past three years ending April 5th, 1894, derived from property, investments, or other sources in the United Kingdom, did not amount to £150 per annum, were entitled to total exemption, consequently they can obtain repayment of the amount of tax paid in error or improperly deducted during that period, while those whose incomes amounted to £150, but were less than £400, are entitled to be repaid the tax on £120.

Under the Finance Act now in force, incomes not exceeding £160 are exempt, incomes not exceeding £400 are entitled to an abatement as to £160, and incomes not exceeding £500 as to £100. It is not necessary to declare income derived from any source outside, notwithstanding it is paid within the United Kingdom, except it be desired to claim repayment of any tax that may have been deducted therefrom. Of course, if the tax has been deducted, and the inclusion of such income would not disentitle the claimant to exemption, it is advisable to include it. It is not going too far to say that there are thousands of persons with incomes derived from investments paid "free of income tax," or where the tax has been deducted from the dividends, rents or interest before being paid over to them, who are ignorant of or have lost sight of the fact that the amount of such tax deducted is recoverable in all cases where their incomes have been under the limit entitling them to exemption or abatement. It should not be forgotten that it is not too late to claim the return of the tax overpaid or improperly deducted in respect of the three years ended April 5th, 1894. Persons residing out of the United Kingdom must appoint an agent in the United Kingdom to make their claims and receive payment of the tax refunded on their behalf.

It is stated that the late Mr. Walter, of the *Times* was offered "honours" both by the Liberals and the Conservatives. In 1867 the Liberal Government wished to make him a baronet, and in 1878 Lord Beaconsfield offered him a peerage. Both marks of favour were courteously declined.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

CHINESE OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS REQUESTED.

China appears to have given up hope of successfully defending herself against Japan.

The Japanese entered Feng-huang-tcheng on October 31. The enemy fled, most of the generals going to Mukden. It is said that the inhabitants of the place, who hate the violence and rapacity of the Chinese, welcomed the Japanese army. At any rate, the Chinese defence of the road to Mukden has collapsed, and the invaders are marching westward, though cold weather has set in, and snow has fallen in Manchuria.

In the neighbourhood of Port Arthur the situation is no less critical. Some Japanese torpedo-boats which approached Port Arthur on Monday in order to reconnoitre the defences were compelled to remain at a safe distance owing to the presence of the Chinese Pe Yang squadron in the port; but this circumstance reveals one of China's weakest points, the Pe Yang squadron, in fact, is caught in a trap. Li Hung Chang, it is said, made every effort to bring all the damaged warships out of that harbour, and ordered the squadron to keep within range of the guns of Wei-hai-wei. Li Hung Chang and his friends disclaim all responsibility for the disregard of his orders. The Japanese land and sea forces together, it is believed, have closed in on Port Arthur so that its capture may be expected in the near future, if it has not been taken already.

A despatch from Kiu-Lien-Tcheng, to which the Japanese Headquarter Staff moved from Wi-ju last week, states that no prisoners are being taken by the Japanese. The orders are to disarm and scatter the enemy wherever found, and this is being done with vigour. By Marshal Yrmagata's orders the peaceable inhabitants are treated with the utmost consideration. All food purchased is paid for at a recognized scale, and labourers are paid daily for any extra help required. As a result the camp has been thronged with Chinese peasants offering produce, and more Chinese labourers are asking for work than can be engaged.

The Japanese Government reports that a local Government has been established at An-tung for the administration of the Chinese territory occupied by the Japaneses, and that the taxes leviable on the Chinese have been remitted for a year. "The Chinese welcome the Japanese with open arms."

Our Shanghai correspondent says that their reputation for humanity in paying for supplies is doing the Japanese immense service. Their conduct is in complete contrast with that of the Chinese troops, who make war in the ancient manner, and are dreaded by the people and the officials, alike in victory and in defeat.

Our Tientsin Correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday as follows:—"The representatives of all the Powers assembled on Saturday at the Tsung-li-Yamen to hear what the Chinese Government had to say respecting the present critical situation. Prince Kung calmly avowed the impotence of China to withstand the Japanese attack, and appealed to the Powers to intervene. China, he stated, was willing to abandon her suzerainty over Corea and to pay a war indemnity. Having concluded his speech, Prince Kung handed to each Minister a note embodying his remarks.

The speech made a favourable impression upon the Ministers, who applauded the frankness of China's confession. They promised to support her appeal to their respective Governments with a view to the restoration of peace and in order to avert the dangers threatening all interests. The French Minister is believed to be taking the leading part in this matter."

The French Foreign Minister is said to have informed the representative of China that France could not take any initiative, but would act in concert with the other European Powers.

Our Yokohama Correspondent, writing on Sept. 29, said:—"The complete submission of China to any terms Japan may wish to dictate is now the dream of this nation. The people are so carried away by the exaggerated reports of the successes obtained by their army and navy that they consider themselves invincible and powerful enough to defy any interference from any or all of the European nations."

Orders have been issued by the Chinese Government countermanding the projected despatch to Ninchuang of large supplies of rice for the troops in the field. These orders are admittedly due to the fact that the Board of War has abandoned all hope of staying the progress of the victorious Japanese army in Manchuria.

A considerable number of Chinese vessels have within the last few days been transferred to the German flag.

L Hung Chang is said to be going in command of the first army to Lu-tai, the Viceroy of Nankin being appointed to Tientsin.

It is reported at Tientsin that 70,000 Russian troops are concentrated at Vladivostok.

With reference to a telegram from Tientsin published in some of the newspapers on Wednesday, stating that the British authorities had sent an ultimatum to the Viceroy of Pe-chili on the subject of the outrage on the steamer Chung-king, Reuter's Agency is informed on authority that the statement is an exaggerated one. Representations were made at the time by Mr. O'Conor, the British Minister, in consequence of the outrage, and satisfactory assurances were given and reparation was promised by the Chinese authorities. No recent intelligence has been received by the Government on the subject.

An Imperial edict at Pekin gives effect to the sentence passed by the Military Court upon General Wei: It declares that by his withdrawal from the battle of Ping-Yang he caused the defeat of the entire army. Furthermore, he is adjudged guilty of embezzling public funds intrusted to him for the specific purpose of paying his soldiers, and of gross incompetence and violation of duty, in that he permitted the troops with whom he retreated to maltreat and rob the people along the line of route, thereby lowering the national character. For these offences General Wei is degraded from military rank and deprived of all his honours.

It has been at length discovered that Admiral Ting kept from the knowledge of the Throne many important matters connected with the naval battle of the Yalu, and that while losing ships and getting others crippled he inflicted scarcely any damage upon the enemy. The Admiral is, therefore, deprived of all the honours recently bestowed upon him under a misapprehension of the facts.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes steamer Sydney was arrested alongside Kobe pier on Monday by order of the Government of Japan on the supposition that contraband of war was on board, and was detained 17 hours. At midnight three passengers, Americans, were forcibly taken from the steamer to a Japanese gunboat, notwithstanding the protest of the captain and the French Consul.

Our Correspondent at Hongkong, writing on Oct. 3, says that an Imperial edict has ordered the abandonment of all the festivities in honour of the Empress Dowager's 60th birthday—an event which was to have been of more importance to China than the Queen's Jubilee to England.

The British cruiser Undaunted, the newest warship in the East, arrived at Hongkong on September 28 from Chemulpo, with all her pistonrods giving out, bending and threatening to give way if worked hard. Every one is to be replaced by new piston-rods from England.

Sir Thomas Wade, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, lectured at King's College, Cambridge, on Saturday, on 'China, Corea, Japan, and the Situation in the Far East." After dealing with the geographical, historical, and ethnological aspects of the subject, and pointing out that the present state of affairs was the natural result of the fact that the Chinese were hopelessly asleep, while the Japanese had for years been placing their military forces in an effective condition, Sir T. Wade said that if the Chinese Government was scared, and attempted to move from Pekin, its prestige would be lost, and should the dynasty be upset there was nothing to take its place; rebellion would show itself in all parts of the country, and the intervention of the Powers would become necessary, and would result in the destruction or paralysis of that enormous nationality. Moreover, in a few years Japan herself would become a victim, and would as surely be ruined as she now was on the way to ruin China.

THE JAPANESE IN COREA.

Our Seoul correspondent writes on September 20:—"The first work of the Japanese after taking possession of Seoul was to clear out the Min clan, who, as the family of her Majesty the Queen, had held the upper hand for the last ten years. A deadly feud existed between this clan and the King's father, who is known as the Tai Wen Kun. This old gentleman is the only Corean who has great personal influence over the masses. So the Japanese, as a stroke of policy, as soon as they cleared out the Mins, installed him in the Royal palace as his son's chief adviser. The arrangement did not succeed. Whether it be true, as reported, that the old Prince repaid his benefactors by entering into treasonable correspondence with the Chinese I am not prepared to say; but it is certain that the Japanese have removed him from the palace and have placed him under guard at his own home. On the 14th inst. grave fears were entertained in the capital of a native uprising in the city. It was reported that the Tai Wen Kun had arranged with members of the insurrectionary party from the south to make a demonstration against the Japanese. The day passed without any disturbance but there is still a general feeling of uncertainty. Most of the old nobles are so shackled to the old *regime* that they are perfectly useless in this period of reform. They hold aloof, and, while manifesting no dissatisfaction, maintain an attitude of reserve. The hardest task the Japanese have before them is that of creating a sentiment among Coreans in favour of progress and lasting reform. This is the hope of the country, and Japan must lead Corea to do thorough work along this line; else, as soon as she withdraws her hand, the whole fabric of reform will fall to pieces. Native feeling runs high on most questions, and political feuds among the nobles always mean violence and bloodshed. A new sentiment on these things must be introduced among the Coreans. It is generally felt that the old *regime* has brought the country to the verge of ruin. Japan must now teach them to see that the solution for the evils of the present condition of affairs is progressive reform, carried out as far as possible by the Coreans themselves."

An impression is abroad says the *North China Herald* of Nov. 2 that very important news has come in from the front; but as nobody has any specific information to satisfy the common curiosity, the panicmongers have started on once again to supply the defect, and to-day report that there has been a big Chinese defeat at Chiulienchang on this side of the Yaloo.

The Viceroy was in the settlement on Monday paying return calls to Colonel Denby and others: His Excellency was very reticent in his speech, and somewhat more subdued than usual in his manner; and to this fact more than any other is the belief in a reverse due. I believe that in a day or two, probably before you receive this, there will be startling events to chronicle, as the conditions all point to a military crisis; but at the moment of writing I have the very best authority for stating that up to date no news whatever about a great battle or defeat has reached Tientsin.

THE FACTS

are these.—The Japanese have got across the Yaloo somewhere above the place where the great Pekin road passes it, *viz.* above Ae-chiu or Yechiu. There has been some skirmishing between outposts of the rival armies and this is all. It is feared that the Japanese since the last despatches left the front have turned the Chinese position and have now the Chinamen between them and the river. If this be so, a crisis is surely at hand, and we may expect great news in a few days or at any moment. The skirmishing I mention took place at Chiulienchang which you will see is a little to the north of the Pekin Road in Lat. 40.5 N., Long. 124.38 E. The method and date of the Japanese crossing are not given.

THE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

which furnished the occasion of a leader in one of your contemporaries the other day was probably a deliberate hoax on journalistic credulity. No Japanese force is or has been near the fortress, and communication between it and Taku has not yet been interrupted for one single day. I do not make this remark in a censorious spirit, for everybody is more or less at the mercy of the senders of bogus telegrams and fictitious "copy;" the proper attitude of mind, considering one's own fallibility, is sympathy and not censure. Large forces are still being sent up country by rail; and large stocks of coal are being forwarded to unknown depots by sea. The Tongshan output remains at the phenomenal figure of 1,800 tons per diem.

SIR EDMUND FREMANTLE

had a long interview with the Viceroy on Monday, and was playfully asked to rent her Majesty's fleet to the Chinese for a brief time. Some folks are actually stupid enough to think that this was a serious proposal by the old Chung t'ang The same people treated your recent little paragraph from the *Anania Shimbun* about the awful accident to the Japanese Admiral as a historic incident. Li loves the relaxation of a joke as much as any one, and it is rather hard if he can't indulge it without being misunderstood.

OPINONS DIFFER.

Our naval tacticians here, great and small, are of opinion that the Japanese will not and indeed cannot come to Pekin this year but I believe equally competent judges take an opposite view. It must be remembered that in Liautung and Chihli the roads are at their best (and that is bad) during the winter. I think I told you in my last letter that it was known that the Japs had been in the local fur market as large (intending) buyers a fortnight ago. This is a very significant fact, and ought to outweigh mere speculative opinions. I may add that the Japs, that is their agents, were just too late, having been forestalled by American buyers

NOTHING FURTHER TO REPORT.

Locally and parochially there is nothing to chronicle the approaching Autumnal meeting (Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd monopolises thought and conversation. Our martial zeal is *pro tem.* quenched by the absence of our instructors, for the *Linnet* has gone to Chefoo for a few days.

RUMOURS.

We are again in the votex of a whirlwind of rumours Port Arthur taken; Chinese utterly smashed at Chiulienchang and their entrenched camp carried by storm; utter rout at Funghuangcheng, etc., etc., etc. At the moment of despatch (6 a.m., Sunday, 28th October) there is no justification whatever for these panic-stricken reports, though it is quite possible that one or other of the supposed incidents may be an accomplished fact before this letter reaches you.

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.

On Friday evening (25th October) communication by telegraph was unbroken, and nothing was then known to have occurred but the following. A fleet of 37 Japanese transports came in somewhere close to Tatungkou (the scene of the naval battle) on Wednesday. 24th October; it is supposed, but not known, that the troops effected a landing in force and are now advancing on the Chinese position from the west; the Chinese early in the week had their headquarters at Chiulienchang and had strong outposts in two other positions one at Funghuangcheng and the other out in the Tatung direction.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The Japanese somehow crossed the Yaloo in force and either on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, attacked the outpost in front of Funghuangcheng driving them in, and thus blocked Chinese egress on the northwest. This outpost business was the source of the rumours concerning the socalled utter rout, and is undoubtedly the prelude of something serious, which may have happened by this time. Reference to the map will show your readers that the Chinese generals have once again allowed themselves to be caught between the devil and the deep sea. Their position is udoubtedly critical, as their escape has been cut off: it would seem to be a case of now or never with them. Communication by telegraph between Tientsin and Chiulienchang could not be effected to-day: a significant fact. There is no confirmation whatever of the report that the Japs are near Port Arthur: the idea has originated in the native city where fear is the father of many lies. Conceivably, Port Arthur may be their next objective when the Yaloo army is disposed of; although strategists incline to the belief that Moukden will have that distinction. Hardy as they may be, the severe Liaotung winter will try the islanders, and 'housing' will be a military necessity. Moukden is well built and would afford the necessary shelter, besides being comparatively well situated for supply and keeping communications open. But this is all mere speculation; the best foreign judges here think that Pekin is now out of the question for this autumn and winter, especially if the Japanese continue to act on the lines of extreme caution they have hitherto displayed.

MR. VON HANNEKEN.

There is little or no other news. Mr. von Hanneken has been summoned to Pekin; by whom I cannot say, but probably he goes under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen; he and Mr. Détring left yesterday. The local statement that they are to seek an audience with the Son of Heaven may be set down as a guess at truth and nothing more.

Princess Alix of Hesse, recently received into the Greek Church, at Livadia, was to have gone through the ceremony at the Russian church in Wiesbaden. This building, though small, is celebrated for its beauty of site and construction. It stands picturesquely on the edge of a wood about a mile outside Wiesbaden, and the life-size sleeping figure in white marbles which is placed at one end of the church was put there by the Duke of Nassau in memory of his first wife, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia. It is said that all the Grand Duchess's immense dowry was devoted by her husband to the building and decoration of this *bijou* place of worship. Carrara marbles, mosaics, gilding on a most elaborate scale, and the paintings and statues of famous artists were ordered, reckless of the cost, by the Duke, who was determined that the church should be the most beautiful of its kind in the Fatherland. And, from the decorative point of view, it has certainly won its desired reputation.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

MADAGASCAR.

THE HOVAS HOSTILE.

On Nov. 6 a telegram was received from Tamatave, confirming the statement that the Hova Government had refused the French demands. The Malagasy, it was stated, were strongly in favour of the course taken by the Government. As soon as the French Government is made acquainted with the final result of the mission, it will submit to the Chambers the measures it has resolved upon. It was announced yesterday (Thursday) that the French naval authorities had been ordered to prepare five large transports for Madagascar; also that in all probability the debate on the Madagascar question would take place in the Chamber on Tuesday or Thursday next week.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made by an incendiary to set fire to the British Consulate at Tamatave.

In his deliberations upon Madagascar affairs, Lord Kimberley (says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 7) has sought the benefit of the knowledge of a certain City merchant who has extensive commercial dealings and political ties with the Island. From that merchant a *Pall Mall* reporter has obtained a careful estimate of the possibilities of the contemplated French expedition, and that estimate indicates that an expedition upon the lines suggested must be a disastrous failure. Here is an extract from the statement made to the *Pall Mall Gazette* representative:—

As the crow flies, Antananarivo is 150 miles from Majunga, but the route which the expedition would have to take would be 450 miles. I calculate that the forces will not do two miles a day at most. Supposing the French began a blockade now, it would be impossible to start an expedition before the end of April. Even in the time of peace it takes eight natives to escort each white man, six to carry him (to a European the route is like walking up the sides of houses) and two to carry his baggage. There is one tribe which, I am given to understand, is already being bribed with a view to the securing of their services. But this tribe is local, and, what is more, not very numerous. Allowing for the enforced idleness during the rainy seasons, I estimate that such an expedition as this which is contemplated would require two years, would need 30,000 soldiers, and would cost the French Government not far short of twelve millions sterling. This is a careful computation, based upon knowledge and sound information. I know from the information which every mail brings me that the English traders have done everything to secure a peaceful settlement of the matter. But the Hovas declare that French demands involve their very life as an independent nation, and it is this, and not English intervention at all, which is the cause of the coming war.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S ADVICE TO THE FRENCH.

Several of the Paris journals, notably the *Figaro* and the *Justice*, are beginning to express doubts as to the advisability of a campaign in Madagascar. Sir Charles Dilke, it appears, has become a fortnightly contributor to the *Matin*, in which journal the first of his series of articles appeared on Nov. 6. It is entitled "English and French," and contains (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) some remarks on the relations between the two countries which are well worth noting:—

With reference to Egypt, the writer argues that, if France had not put obstacles in the way of the ratification of Lord Salisbury's Convention, the evacuation would have taken place long ago. He adds, moreover, pointedly, that in the month of May last year Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to his question on the subject, that his Government was only awaiting propositions from France, which, however, have not been forthcoming. With regard to Siam, Sir Charles Dilke considers that an arrangement can be arrived at between France and England, and as regards Newfoundland the situation is not acute. As for the general African questions, there is no territory in the centre of the dark Continent that is worth a quarrel. Madagascar again has been mentioned as a cause of dispute, but this question belongs rather to the domain of the public and the Press than to that of the official world. Lord Salisbury has recognised France's protectorate and Lord Rosebery has followed his example, so there is no question between the two Governments. Sir Charles Dilke, indeed, goes on to express the opinion that the relations between the two countries would be excellent if certain speeches and newspaper articles had not fostered animosity on both sides of the Channel. Then he gives his French friends a piece of good advice. They must learn to hear without irritation the cry that England must have an overwhelming fleet. She has no army in the modern sense of the word, and her fleet is her sole defence. It may seem paradoxical, but her relations with France will probably be better when her fleet is sufficiently strong to save her all anxiety. For when the English distrust their own strength, they have a hankering after alliances, which the Radical policy disapproves. Then the writer plainly states that, although many Englishmen, especially Radicals, have great sympathy for France, they deplore her action in Madagascar. Missionary and other societies have purposely held aloof, for fear of exciting public opinion in France, but it is believed that France is about to act unjustly towards an excellent population, which deserved help and sympathy instead of shells and bullets from such a nation as the French. France has her Colony in the north of the island; she can, without striking a blow, extend her territory there, and possess herself of other districts on the coast. If she prefers risking a dangerous war, in an unhealthy country, for the purpose of destroying the Hova Government she will certainly gain her end. But not only the "Methodist," but the entire Christian population, which is attempting an important experiment of native government, will suffer. At any rate, the British Government will not interfere. In conclusion, Sir Charles Dilke expresses the hope that no more accusations will emanate from the French like those recently brought forward by Prince Henri d'Orleans, who charged the English Protestant missionaries in Madagascar with having poisoned French soldiers. If these articles are instrumental in removing a number of prejudices, based partly on ignorance and partly on such absurd stories as that to which he alludes, Sir Charles Dilke will not have written in vain.

"Sketch" is answerable for the following libel:—A well-known wine-grower was recently taking me into his confidence on certain trade secrets, and I prevailed upon him to let one or two of them be secrets no longer, because I thought they were of public interest. We had been talking *à propos* of a new periodical lately launched upon journalism's stormy seas, of the difficulty a new paper must always experience in its early stages. "Almos, at at much difficulty as a new brand of champagne," said may friend. "Almost as much?" I repeated. Why the almost?" "I assure you," he continued, with undue solemnity, "the difficulties in pushing a new champagne are almost ludicrous. You know the special brand by which my firm is known. When it first appeared we advertised enormously, then we paid heavy sums to have it entered upon the wine lists." "Where was that?" I inquired. "At leading clubs and restaurants," he replied. "I assure you that you could almost run a small newspaper on less capital than was sunk in bringing this wine into public nolice. Mine is not by any means an isolated case. Numbers of growers do the same." "Your urgument defeats itself," I said, "because if the public will have nothing to do with a new brand when it can get an old one, where does the chance of the modern grower come in?" "Well," said my friend, with a prosperous smile, "you must make friends with head waiters and stewards. For example, you go to a place you have never visited before, in search of a *recherché* repast. You take the head waiter into your confidence, and, after arranging your special *menu*, you ask what brands he can recommend. Perhaps our agents have been there before, and he says that ours is a new brand that everybody is drinking and praising. The odds are in favour of your taking his advice, and then, if you like the wine, you will try it again. Of course, it goes without saying that a new brand to succeed must be a good one, but if you have something really good, and are able to advertise it, success is only a matter of time. What do you think of the wine yourself?" "To tell you the truth," I answered diplomatically, "I've forgotten the flavour. . . . Yes; it wouldn't be a bad idea. Very fine. Another? Yes, with pleasure. . . . Well, I don't mind if I do. A toast, you say? Decidedly. Here's to the cause of Temperance!"

The fall of Caprivi was predicted at least by one observer. This is Mr. Donovan, a phrenologist, who had studied the young Emperor's head and found it sadly lacking in "concentrativeness." A man with such a head must have changes; and so Mr. Donovan predicted a year ago that Caprivi would speedily go the way of Bismarck. The phrenologist's advice to Prince Hohenlohe is as follows:—"In order to keep the Emperor out of mischief his love of travel should be encouraged as much as possible. He should go to Chicago next year, and then in turn be persuaded to visit Asia, Africa, Australasia, and South America. By this means he will let off his desire for change and restlessness in a harmless way."

THE WAR—AND AFTER.

Sir Thomas Wade, the Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, on Nov. 3, lecturing in King's College on "China, Corea, Japan: the Situation in the Far East," said the situation in the Far East might be interpreted into the restlessness of Japan and the culpable unpreparedness of China. He explained the torpor of the Chinese as largely to be explained by the fact that the teachings of Confucius were opposed to violence and the resentment of injury. The Chinese, despite modern warnings, did not understand a man who had had the Confucius education of a gentleman taking up arms or even resorting to athletic exercises. State papers which he had seen disclosed and insisted upon the unpreparedness of the country and the danger of the proximity of Russia and Japan. Yet nothing was done. What the situation would lead to he could only conjecture; but he was unable to shut out from his eyes a certain prospect which he could not help regarding with feelings of horror. Japan was not likely to listen to the voice of the conciliator, and if she succeeded in retaining her hold on Corea she might be tempted to invade Manchuria. If the Chinese Government was scared and attempted to move from Pekin its prestige would be lost—imperilled beyond recovery—and should the dynasty be upset there was nothing to take its place. Rebellion would show itself in all parts of the country, and there would be a state of disorder which would cause the intervention of the Powers. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Russia, and France, were all deeply interested. Therefore, if nothing could be done to arrest the action of the Japanese he could see nothing but disorder in China which would compel the intervention of foreign Powers, and result in the destruction or paralysis of that enormous nationality. And not of that nationality alone. In a few years Japan herself would become a victim, and would as surely be ruined as she now was on the way to ruin China.

In the course of a lengthy "conversation," which is reproduced in the November *Contemporary*. Sir Thomas Wade expressed the following views on the subject of the Chino-Japanese conflict:—

If the Japanese had conquered China fifty years ago, Japan might have supplied the new dynasty, and continued the tradition of Chinese ideas. There would then have been no hopeless division of sentiment between two races who were both agreed in resistance to Western civilisation, though even then there would still have been an ancient record of hostility to reckon with. But, now that the Japanese have shown themselves ardent converts, to the European movement, there is a strong barrier fixed between Japan and China; as strong as that between China and all the rest of the world. When the Manchus overthrew the Ming dynasty 250 years ago they maintained their hold over the Chinese by adopting almost uniformly, Chinese customs and ideas. I have always been surprised that, having left so much as they found it, the Manchus should have forced the tonsure upon the conquered Chinese. But it was almost the only respect in which they offended Chinese ideas, and they may be said to have nationalised themselves by adopting Confucianism. For this is the tie between all the various races that make up the vast conglomeration that is called China. It is not only, or even chiefly, a religion; the religion of the masses is mainly a muddle of Buddhistic idolatries. It is a common ethico-political bond, enabling millions of human beings to be governed from one centre. But Japan has cut herself off from Chinese civilisation by adopting Occidentalism. She would therefore be as much handicapped in the endeavour to govern China as would any European nation; without, of course, the same resources, and hampered by racial feud, of the extent and intensity of which the Western world can scarce form an idea. Fifty years ago the conquest of China might have meant simply a change of dynasty; now it may mean a portentous explosion which may shake the whole world. . . . I do not look for any combined action. Conflicting rebellions will break out in various parts of the Empire. The ephemeral powers which will arise from these movements—partly political and partly, perhaps, superstitious—will, for the most part, be at conflict with one another, and China will be thrown into very much the same conditionas before the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth and the Manchu invasion in the seventeenth century. She will, in short, present much the same phenomena as the peninsula of India did before our conquest; the phenomena of warring princelings and usurpers, none of them strong enough to obtain the supreme power. This state of things, of course, cannot be the end. It is impossible that all the different Powers interested should leave China to anarchy. It is merely a question who should step in and when. And that is the reason why I say that the Chinese question is rapidly attaning to the point of becoming a problem of first-class European importance. For the question threatens to be who is to interfere—Russia, England, France, or Germany? Who shall have the governing and drilling of these great masses of hardy, obedient, and most governable people? Even one slice of China with its millions of potential soldiers, would give to any one European Power an enormously preponderant weight in the councils of the world.

That "one European Power," which, in Sir Thomas Wade's opinion, will take the lead in this race is, without doubt, Russia:—

I do not say it in a spirit of hostility, but for the last fifty years Russia has been steadily Russianising the peoples of Central Asia, and Russia undoubtedly is in some ways better fitted for the absorption of Asiatic races than most Western Powers. The Russians manage to send out men of great ability for this work of expansion, and as a race they have a social charm and faculty of adaptation which gives them a peculiar power. We know some of their weaknesses. On the other hand, they have an immense capacity for drilling, and organising and this applied to the Chinese must produce results that would astonish the world. The Japanese need not be so confident that they are going to have the whole thing their own way. Should they win, and the game is as yet by no means over in their contest with China, they will still have Russia to deal with; Russia coterminous with Chinese territory for, say, 4000 miles. . . . Russia's advance through Siberia has been almost unnoticed, her annexation of more than half Manchuria in 1858 was hardly commented upon in Europe; and her next door neighbours are now China Proper and Corea. The common cry is that she is threatening India. So she may be, for she must regard us a chief obstacle to her acquisition of Constantinople, but in the Far East her true objective is the Yellow Sea and the coasts thereof. . . . Corea is the last of China's vassals, and it will be impossible for her to desert Corea without a terrible loss of dignity and self-respect. It is an old bone of contention between the nations. Japan has tried to conquer Corea before. Three centuries before Christ an Empress Regent of Japan did conquer it. She bore the significant name of Jingo. . . .

Japan will, if victorious, I suppose, attempt to organise Corea as part of her dominions. She may even endeavour to annex part of China. It matters little at what point she stops. At one moment or another in this development of events Russia must step in and Japan will begin to discover the true nature of the part that she has played. Whether she wins or loses, I think it quite certain that Japan in the end will have to pay the piper. If she losses she will have to pay to China; if she wins, to Russia. So much for the first step. The intervention of Russia on the North, I cannot but assume, would be quickly followed by the intervension of France on the South, . . . Left to themselves, it is possible that Russia and France might be induced to partition China. But it is not in the slightest degree probable that they will be left to themselves.

In answering the question whether he thought a victory for Japan would be good for the world, Sir Thomas says:—

After the extraordinary examples of adaptability that she has given us it seems impossible to place any limit upon her powers in that direction. She may even it seems to me some day collectively adopt English as the national language. The nation that can for instance plant two schools side by side one on the basis of rationalism the other of Christianity merely as sociological experiments has audacity illimitable. And yet so far as my experience of the two races goes China is possessed of many of the solid moral qualities that Japan seems wholly to lack. The Chinese are a more dignified and thoughtful race. They have more real gravity and I should say a higher sense of moral duty. Though not possessed of our ideas of chivalry they have a far greater respect for women than the Japanese, and seem purer in their lives and talk.

As to Mr. Pearsons prophesy that the world may be swamped by the yellow race Sir T. Wade says:—If the Chinese do not prevent the Japanese conquering then it seems to me the crucial question of the future will be, not whether they well absorb the Western nations, but which Western nation will absorb China For which ever among the Great Powers has the Chinese to serve him. is in a fair way to devour all the rest." As a hearty well-wisher of Japan. Sir T. Wade deplores her act of hostility to China, "not the less because of her apology for it." Speculations on Mr. Pearson's prediction, as in the possible advantage to mankind of the triumph of Japan in the present war. Sir T. Wade conceives to be premature. "To state the nearer outlook briefly," he concludes, "victory such as the Japanese are hoping to achieve would mean annihilation of the Chinese nationality, to be in due time followed by a like suppression of her conqueror. What advantages are to be ultimately derived by the outer world from causes so awful to contemplate, is a problem which I must leave to more mature experience to solve."

RUSSIA IN MOURNING.

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AND PRINCESS ALIX

Thursday evening (Nov. 1) having been devoted to. mourning for the death of the Czar, on Friday the accession of Nicholas II. was celebrated and all signs of mourning were removed. In the morning in the main streets of the Russian capital, the death of the Czar Alexander III. and the accession of Nicholas II. were announced by heralds in resplendent uniforms accompanied by trumpeters. The customary oaths were taken. A Te Deum was sung at the St. Isaac Cathedral St. Petersburg, to celebrate the accession. The Czar Nicholas II issued the following manifesto:—

By the grace of God we, Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocart of All the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, &c., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased God, in His inscrutable ways, to cut short the precious life of our dearly beloved father, Emperor Alexander Alexandrovitch. His serious illness yielded neither to medical treatment nor the benign climate of the Crimea, and on Oct. 20 [Nov. 1] he passed away at Livadia surrounded by his august family and in the arms of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress and in our own. Our inexpressible grief will be understood by every Russian heart, and we believe there is no place in our vast Empire where warm tears will not be shed over the Emperor so prematurely called into eternity, away from the land which he loved with all the ardour of his Russian soul, and to whose welfare he devoted all his thoughts. sparing neither health nor life. Not only in Russia, but for beyond its bounds, the memory will long be respected of the Czar who was the personification of the unwavering truth and peace lasting unbroken throughout his reign. "But God's holy will be done. May firm trust in the wisdom of Heavenly Providence strengthen us. May we derive consolation from the consciousness that our affliction is shared by all our beloved people; and may they never forget that the power and strength of Holy Russia depend upon unity with us, and boundless devotion to our person. In this sad but solemn hour, when we ascend the throne of our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czardom of Poland and Grand Dukedom of Finland, inseparably united therewith, we bear in mind the testament of our departed parent, and, penetrated with its counsel, we solemnly vow, in the presence of the Almighty, to keep always before us, as the object of our life, the peaceful progress, might, and glory of beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects. May Almighty God, whom it has pleased to call us to this great service, help us. With fervent prayers to the throne of the Ruler of the Universe for the repose of the pure soul of our father of imperishable memory, we command all our sujects to take the oath of allegiance to us and our heir, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch who becomes Heir-Apparent and Czarewitch, and will be so-called until God pleases to bless our approaching union with Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt with the birth of a son. Given at Livadia Oct. 20, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the first of our reign.—Nicholas

According to the Paris *Gaulois*, the Czar Alexander III., before his death asked to see the Manifesto prepared by the Czarewitch. The journal adds that his Majesty although he made some slight modifications, expressed his entire appoval of the document.

Printed copies of the Oath of Allegiance are being about to be distributed throughout the Russian Empire, to be signed by the peasants.

The manifestations of mourning for the late Czar continue to be well-nigh universal in Russia, and seem to be increasing in intensity.

The comments of the public Press have been characterised by the warmest tributes to the high character, examplary family life, and the spirit of kindness and justice combined with firmness of the late Emperor.

The Emperor Nicholas and the widowed Czarina have through the Minister of the Court, thanked the Jewish community for their message of condolence and for the loyal and patriotic sentiments to which it gave expression.

An Imperial order was promulgated in St. Petersburg on Nov. 8 for the initiation of a subscription, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Czar, Alexander III.

The body of Alexanded III. was embalmed on Thursday night.

On Sunday a special service in celebration of the accession of the Emperor Nicholas was held in the Palace Church of Livadia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Odessa on Saturday morning, and proceeded in the Imperial yacht to Yalta, where they arrived at ten o'clock on Sunday forenoon.

Prof. Leyden, who has returned to Berlin, states that the post mortem examination proved incontestably that the cause of death was chronic nephritis, coupled with a cancerous affection of the kidneys, while there was also an enlargement of the heart and inflammation of the left lung, The other organs, notably the brain, were normal. The rumours of poisoning were absolutely unfounded, Some interesting features of the case will form the subject of a clinical lecture at the Berlin University.

The Czar has conferred a decoration on Prof. Leyden the German specialist who attend his late father.

In the presence of Czar Nicholas II., of the Empress Dowager, and the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, the Princess on Friday made her formal confession of the Orthodox faith. To the Russian people this fact was communicated on Saturday in the following terms:—

The bride of our choice has to-day been anointed with the holy chrism, and has accepted our Orthodox faith under the name of Alexandra, to the great comfort of ourselves and all Russia. After the painful trial imposed upon us by the inscrutable will of God we believe, together with our people, that the soul of our well-beloved father from its celestial abode has sent down a blessing upon the choice of his heart and of our own consenting to share in a faithful and loving spirit our incessant solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of our Fatherland. All our loyal subjects will join with us in imploring God's blessing upon our destiny and that of the people confided to our care. In announcing this much-wished-for event to all our faithful subjects we command that henceforth our august betrothed Princess Alix be called by the name and title of Her Imperial Highness the Orthodox Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna. Given at Livadia, Nov. 2.

In reply to a message of condolence from the ladies of Moscow the Grand Duchess Alexandar Feodorovna (Princess Alix) has telegraphed as follows:—

Please accept my hearty appreciation of your feelings of sympathy, so touchingly expressed. May my spiritual union with Russia, the blessing which the beloved departed Emperor bestowed upon me, and my reliance on the prayers of the Russian people give strength in these days of sore trial with which it has pleased God to visit us.

THE POLICY OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* states that among other reforms with which it is believed the new Czar may inaugurate his reign is the abolition or restriction of the Press censorship,

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs some interesting reminiscences of the young Czar Nicholas, as given by a French literary man, who became acquainted with him during a stay in Russia. The Czar is stated to have expressed great sympathy with England and English interests. He added that each nation had its peculiar work to do in the world—a work specially allotted to it by God—and that it would be well if statesmen took this into account.

The special carrespondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, although opinions differ as to the home policy of the new Czar, it is believed in the highest circles that whatever change may take place will be gradual, and that in foreign policy Nicholas II, will follow the example of his father, with a greater leaning towards England and Germany.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT IN AMERICA.

The State and Congressional Elections which took place on Nov. 6 in the United States, show a more remarkable result than has ever been known before. The Democratic Party (the *Standard's* New York correspondent telegraphs). is utterly routed and what is at present a majority of ninety-three in the House of Representatives will, in the next Legislature, give place to a Republican majority of about ninety. Mr. Wilson, the author of the present Tariff Act, has been defeated in West Virginia. In all the Northern States the Democratic candidates have been defeated by enormous majorities, and in the South they have lost greatly on the figures of 1890. In New York the elections have resulted in the complete overthrow of the Tammany Hall party; Mr. Morton being elected Governor by a majority of 150,000. Senator Hill, who has always been its close ally, has been defeated in the State by 150,000, and in the city obtained only 2500 majority though generally the Democratic majority is 50,000. The *Daily News* correspondent points out that the victory of the Republicans is not, as they claim, a verdict in favour of a high tariff, but the result of the dilatoriness of the Democrats in passing a lower one.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA: COMMISSIONER JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

COMMISSIONER H H JOHNSTON's Report (with five maps) of the first three years' administration of the eastern portion of British Central Africa includes the description of vaarious plateaux which he regards as possible sites for healthy European settlements. They form more than two-thirds of the area of British Central Africa ; they have an abundant water supply ; at no season of the year is the heat unbearably oppressive, as they are at an altitude of more than 3000ft., and for six months out of the twelve the temperature is delightful. The extensive range of temperature over this part of Africa permits of the cultivation even in close proximity of almost all the products of the temperate, sub-tropical and tropical regions :—

Mr. Johnston insists that European settlers must not expect to find the climatic conditions as healthy as those they have left behind them. "Of British Central Africa the best that can be said is that it is not so bad as other parts of tropical Africa, and that it is possible for men with good constitutions to live with unimpaired health if they will take the most extraordinary care of themselves. But in return the settler will get much that he could not get in Europe. Immigrants of the right sort can certainly be encouraged to go out, but they must be of a good type physically and morally. Drunkenness or a dissolute life is simply suicidal.

Of the means by which the settler can gain a living, if not a fortune, Mr. Johnston gives some hints in his careful description of the natural resources of the country. There were 237 European settlers in British Central Africa in March last. Of these, three were French, three Germans, one was Italian, two were Austrian Poles, one a Hungarian, one a Dutchman, and the remainder were British subjects—69 English, 5 Welsh, 130 Scotch, 6 Irish, 6 Australians, 6 natives of Cape Colony, and 5 Natalians. Out of the average of 200 Europeans during the twelve months from March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894, there were ten deaths registered. At present there are several European ladies in Nyassaland, and Mr. Johnston seems to think that they suffer less from the climate than their husbands. There are only two mulatto children in the Protectorate. "One of them is now a youth and is the son of a Makololo woman by an English hunter ; the other child is a little girl at Blantyre, whose father, before he fell into a too African mode of life, was an artizan in the service of the Blantyre Mission."

Coffee, potatoes, and tobacco grow very well, and the former is likely to become one of the staple products of the country. Cotton of a good quality is cultivated by the natives throughout British Central Africa in rather widely separated patches. The introduction of European calico has practically killed the native manufactures. Curiously enough, the native manufactured cotton cloth is far superior to the European introduction, and the pattern occasionally woven 100deg. higher in taste than the Manchester criterion. Coal and iron are found in considerable quantities. The great difficulty is to get rid of the tsetse fly. But for the presence of that pest the value of the country would be centupled. The imports for 1893 were £49,142, an increase of £16,142, since 1891, while the exports were £22,139, as much as £18,252 of which represented ivory. Coffee figures in the list of articles exported to the amount of £2,996.

Eight hundred and sixty-one slaves havs been set free by the British in Central Africa since July, 1891. Now not 1,000 are sent out of the country in a twelvemonth, and 200 of these are carried off by Portuguese Yao raiders. "Possibly not more than 10 per cent. are for despatch to lands across the sea, and of these 8 per cent. are shipped to Madagascar. Certainly not more than 2 per cent., if as many, are deliberately sent by the coast traders to Arabia or the Persian Gulf."

Of the future of the country Mr- Johnston writes hopefully, though he does not think that it will ever, or at least for centuries, be suitable for ordinary European colonisation. The function of the European will rather be the establishment of civilised government and the industrial direction of the native races. The Arabs, says Mr. Johnston, emphatically must go. "In the interior of Africa they are adventurers, and ordinarily adventurers of the worst type. On the other hand, I believe that the salvation of the country will be found in the introduction of the Indian trader and agriculturist. The yellow man is required in this country as much as the black and the white. . . The admixture of yellow that the negro requires should come from India, and Eastern Africa and British Central Africa should become the America of the Hindu. The mixture of the two races would give the Indian the physical development which he lacks, and he in his turn would transmit to *his* half negro offspring the industry, ambition, and aspiration towards a civilised life which the negro so markedly lacks."

The armed forces in British Central Africa consist of three European officers, 200 Sikhs beloning to the regular army in India, and allowed to volunteer for service in British Central Africa from the various Punjab regiments, forty Zanzibaris, forty Arabs, sixty-nine Makua, and a varying number of negro irregulars (Somalis, Zanzibaris, Makua, Atonga, Atshewa, Awenga, Angoni, &c.), locally recruited, and mainly attached to the civil authority. The commandant of all the armed forces in British Central Africa is Major C. A. Edwards (35th Sikhs) lent for service in British Central Africa, salary £300 per annum, with a yearly allowance for acting as magistrate, &c, of £100. The second in command is Capt. W. H. Manning (1st Sikhs), lent for service in British Central Africa, salary £500 per annum. Third in command Lieut Gillmore (late of the Bechuanaland Border Police) salary £200 per annum.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MR. H. H. JOHANSTON delivered an address, on Nov 6, under the auspices of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the African slave trade and its suppression, with special reference to what has been done in British Central Africa, and to commercial advantages thence accruing. He bore testimony to the great value of the services rendered toward the suppression of the trade in Central Africa by the British South Africa Company, and by Major Von Wissman and other German officials. A most marked and satisfactory result of the suppression of the slave trade had been the release of an enormous amount of locked up labour, thanks to the natives having been freed from the terrorism which prevailed, and having gradually taken to regular work, finding they were well and honestly paid by the European settlers. A great deal of praise on this question must be given to the Christian missionaries working in Nyassaland who were assiduous in giving industrial training to the natives attending their schools. The missionary societies were likely in a very short time to raise the negroes to a much higher level of civilisation. He believed the welfare of Central Africa could only be attained by the cooperation of the British and Indian race with the negroes. He believed Africa south of the Zambesi would some day be in the main a white man's country, and the same of Northern Africa ; but tropical Africa would never be the home of a white race. He believed the Asiatic would be an element of equal importance with the white man in the regeneration of Africa. The negro needed to have a dash of the blood of a superior race. The developmet of trade with India would involve the employment of an increasing number of British Indian subjects. The Indian was clever with his hands and wits, was peaceable, law-abiding and industrious. As soldiers, he could not speak too highly of the Sikhs, and their chief value, perhaps, was in the way they had infused their own military qualities into the negro mind. Wherever the Sikhs went the trained negroes would follow, and in conflict with a foe white officers no longer found themselves abandoned by black soldiers. Tract of land now uninhabited might be offered to Indian emigrants, and, though the idea might be pooh-poohed by financiers, he could not help thinking the increased use of the coinage and the absorption of rupees might, in the course of time ease the silver question. In conclusion, Mr. Johnston spoke of the vast market to be opened up for British manufactures. The demand for British cotton goods in Africa, he said, was daily increasing, and with patience, firmness, diplomatic skill, and timely expenditure, the British Government had managed to retain vast districts, which, if they had come under the control of another European Power, would have been placed under disadvantageous conditions as regards British trade. (Applause.)

CONFLICTING though the rumours are regarding their gatherings, it seems pretty certain that the Mahsuds will not combine against the Government, and in this division amongst themselves lies their weakness. It is considered that if the Mullah Powindah can keep together a following he will not cease from hostilities, as his very name depends on it. If he were to drop the game, he would sink into obscurity. The Mahsud malcontents, if they see our troops sit quietly on the ground where they were attacked and do nothing, will doubtless regain their courage, as, nativelike, they will argue that we are afraid to move against them, and that we do not intend to punish them. Meanwhile they have been given till the 26th instant to arrive at a decision about the terms offered. If it is proved that the maliks are powerless to enforce their authority, a punitive expedition will probably be sent to punish all fractious clans. For the moment the enemy will probably confine themselves to harassing convoys or stealing camels when out grazing.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes : "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says : "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 6.

1st Life Guards—Surg-Capt J S Forrester, F R C S, Edinburgh, from Royal Horse Guards, to be Surgeon-Major, in succession to Surg-Lt-Col H F Hensman, retired.

4th Hussars—Lieut E M Lafone to be Captain, vice C E Cureton, deceased ; Sec-Lieut E R Clutterbuck, from 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G C Hodge, resigned.

7th Hussars—Lieut the Hon R H Marsham is seconded for service on the Staff. Sec Lieut J Vaughan to be Lieutenant, vice C W Firebrace, resigned.

8th Hussars—Lieut E G Bedingfeld to be Captain, vice A B Crabbe, retired.

9th Lancers—Sec Lieut J S Forbes to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

16th Lancers—Lieut. R St C Battine is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Hussars—Super Capt J Fowle to be Captain, in succession to Major H Finn, who holds a Staff appointment.

Royal Artillery—Gen Sir H A Smyth, K C M G, retired pay, to be Col Commandant, vice Gen Sir D E Wood, G C B, deceased Lieut-Col H M J Feilden retires on retired pay ; Lieut-Col G M Stevens, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H M J Feilden ; the promotion of Lieut-Col A B Stopford, which was notified in the "Gazette" of May 22, 1894, is antedated to Sept 30, 1893 but without increase of pay prior to May 7, 1894.

The following officers are seconded :—Capt W G Massey, whilst a student at the Staff College on the Indian establishment ; Lieut G N Johnston, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery ; Capt H E Bampfylde, from the seconded list, to be Captain, vice W G Massy , Lieut F Potts, from the seconded list, to be Lieutenant vice G N Johnston.

Royal Engineers—Major G Barker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col F Firebrace retired

Scots Guards—Sec-Lieut A C Bell to be Lieutenant vice C E Malcolm, resigned.

Regimental District—Brevet Col J H Barnard, C B C M G, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay to be colonel to command the 101st Regimental District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), vice Col E A Brind, appointed a Chief Recruiting Staff Officer.

LINE BATTALIONS.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt) Capt A J Kin is seconded for service with the Egyptian army.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut F G Casson to be Captain, vice F C Carter, promoted into Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Reget) Sec Lieut E N Heale is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Devonshire Regt—Capt J Mac N Walter is seconded for service on the Staff.

East Yorkshire Regt—Sec-Lieut E H Brass to be Lieutenant, vice W M Thomas, placed on temporary half-pay.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Sec Leut E G Caffin to be Lieutenant, vice D L Hartly, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt H W Scott to be Major vice C G Collingwood, promoted, Brevet-Major E R Owen, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, voice H W Scott.

Cheshire Regt—Lieut A de C Scott to be Captain, vice E R C Graham, promoted, Sec Lieut P L Grove to be Lieutenant, voice A de C Scott.

South Wales Borderers—The resignation by Lieut E G Margesson of his appointment as Adjutant is antedated to Oct. 10, 1894, Lieut S S Bardford to be Adjutant , vice Lieut E C Margesson.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt C C Douglas to be Major, vice A W Ranken, deceased Lieut J A Briggs to be Captain, vice E Johnson, retired, Sec Lieut C E Tuson to be Lieutenant vice J A Briggs.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieutenants seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—G G I Carmichael, A W Chitty.

Border Regt.—Capt W Greer retires on retired pay ; Lieut C E Wynell-Mayow, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding, Regt), to be Captain vice W Greer.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Qmr-Sergt R Pearce to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Captain H M'Kiernan retired.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt).—Capt R H Owen is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut H N Holden is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Sec Lieut H J D B Barnett is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt).—Lieut A E H Raikes is seconded for service under Article 55h, Royal Warrant April 2, 1894.

Gorden Highlanders.—Capt H W D Denne is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Major L B Wilbraham retires on retired pay ; Capt T G Barclay, from the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Major, vice L B Wilbraham.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians).—Lieut A F Magee to be Captain, in succession to Major J Willcocks, DSO, appointed to the Staff. The following Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—W M P Wood, F C Owens ; Gent Cadet P F A Leahy, from the RM College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E F Griffin promoted.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Major M C 'O'Connell is placed on retired pay.

Staff—Col W F Kelly, C B from half-pay, to be Deputy Adjutant-General Headquarters, Ireland, vice Col W R Lascelles, retired ; Brevet-Col E J Courtenay, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col A S Wynne, C B who has vacated that appointment Lieut-Col R A Nugent C B, A S C., to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut-Col F W B Gattey A S C., retired ; Lieut A O Cockayne Cust, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be A D C to His Excellency Sir F N Broome. K C M G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Trinidad and Tobago.

Army Medical Staff—The following Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieut-Colonels :—B W Wellings, R Smith, M B., F W Trevor, M B, H Scott, M B, J McGann, J Powell, S H Carter, M B, W A May G D Bourke, J Hoysted, W Compbell, M B, Grenadier Guards ; J S Forester, F R C S Edinburgh, 1st Life Guards.

Half-Pay—Major W L Mansel, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be Lieut-Colonel.

Brevet—Major and Brevet Lieut Col H P Leach, D S O, R E to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Lieut-Col W L Mansel, half-pay retires on retired pay. Major W H H Waters, R A, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst employed as Military Attache at St Petersburg ; Lieut C W Gwaynn, D S O, R E, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst Commanding Loyal Engineer on the West Coast of Africa. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates—P C R Barclay, the Norfolk Regt ; W M Gremley, the Duke of Welington's (West Riding Regt); G H Prevost, the King'. Roya Rifle Corps. Qmr and Hon Lieut J Rhodes, 4th Hussars, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps—Lt-Gen Sir O V Tanner, K C B, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List ; Major-Gen P H F Harris, C B to be Lieutenant-General ; Col W Jacob to be Major-General.

Reserve of Officers—Sec Lieut A L Morant, Lieutenant, Honourable Artillery Company, to be Lieutenant

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—C G Robinson, to Vulcan (No 17).

Commanders—A B Grenfell, to Alexandra (Nov 27) ; L de B Wells, to Benbow (No 27), T H Freeman, to Achilles, undated ; E L Lang, to Dreadnought (Nov 7).

Lieutenants—P H Warleigh, to Pelican (Nov 1) ; H J T Marshall, to Brisk (Nov 3) ; A H Fanshawe, to Australia (Nov 3) ; P C Pearson, to Renard (N) ; P E Allen, to Salamander N), undated ; T Hadley to Salamander, in command, undated ; A P James, to R N Barracks, Devonport, for gunnery duties (Nov 3).

Sub-Lieutenant—J Harvey, to Gibraltar (Nov 6).

Midshipmen—N H Carter, to Royal Sovereign, additional (Oct 29) ; C D Roper, to Blenheim, additional (Oct 29) ; G D H Mackennon, to Resolution, additional (Nov 2) ; A C Gotto, to Empress of India (Oct 27).

Staff Commanders—J W Dixon, to Pembroke (Nov 13) ; G S Keigwein, to R N Barracks, Devonport ; C Bawden, to Devastation (Nov 15).

Fleet Engineer—J A Court, to Iron Duke, (Nov 6).

Staff Engineer—J Fielder, to Minerva (Nov 6).

Chief Engineers—A V Blake, to Pallas (Nov 6) ; W G Mogg, to Curlew (Oct 6) ; W T Wiggins, to Harrier (Nov 1).

Engineers—F G George, to Wizard ; G Pascoe, to Conflict ; W H Hardwick, to Swordfish ; G F Thompson, to Mersey ; A Hills, to Janus ; J T Willoughby, to Salmon ; T W Christian and W Edwards, to Victory (Nov 6).

Assistant-Engineers—G C Nicholson, to Alexandra ; R W Martell, to Conqueror (Nov 6).

Surgeons—E A Rogers to Lion ; E T Meagher, to Peacock (Nov 2) ; P N Randall, M B to Beagle ; H B Beatty, to Pembroke (Nov 7).

Chaplains—Re R S Hartley, to Gibraltar (Nov 3) ; Rev J M Morton, to Edinburgh (Nov 3).

Assistant-Paymasters—W H J Pym, to Pembroke ; F J Aylen, to Vivid (Nov 6).

Clerk—H J D Briggs, to Australia (Nov 6).

Gunners—E Turner, to Medusa ; J Chesholm, to Pallas ; E Southard, to Scourge ; J Edwards, to Defiance ; G A Jennings, to Pearl ; M P Morrison, to Intrepid (Oct 30) ; H B Howell, to Archer (undated) and to Gibraltar (Nov 1) ; W Fiddick to Linnet (undated) and to Gibraltar (Nov 1) ; J Bull to Peacock (Nov 1) ; O Manning, to Bustard (21) ; George Morrison (Nov 17).

Chief Boatswains—W. Lediard to be chief boatswain of Malta Dockyard, J E Pigott to be chief boatswain of Pembroke Dockyard (Nov 11).

Boatswains—G Robinson, to Comus (Nov 1) ; J Cock (a) to Gibraltar and Archer for quarterdeck duties in lieu of a sub-lieutenant (undated) F W Long (a) to Defiance (Oct 31).

Carpenters—N L Andrews, to Pallas.

Acting Carpenter—W Harris, to Boadicea (Nov 17).

Admiralty, Oct 29, 1894—Sub-Lieut P E Allen has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 19).

Oct 31, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 25, 1870, and March 24, 1880. Capt M J Dunlop has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct 31).

Nov 2—In accordance with the provisions of Her Msjesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870. Commander W H G Nowell has beenplaced on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request.

Nov 3—Acting Sub-Lieut J Harvey has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet ; Staff-Surgeon T J Preston has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

THERE is a more cheerful tone in the wheat market as well as more freedom in buying. Prices have been allowed to sink below the level at which holders would sell. There has been a general failure of the potato crop both in Europe and in America ; at a low estimate there are 5,000,000 tons less grown than last year. This means an undoubtedly increased demand for wheat. Indian corn or maize is still so scarce that it realises fully as much, if not more than wheat. Such a condition of things cannot possibly last, wheat being obviously of higher intrinsic value than maize, even for feeding pigs or cattle. Apropos the Kansas Board of Agriculture has published a volume of nearly 200 pages on this subject. In this the conclusion arrived at is that wheat, at its present price, is superior to maize, and that, mixed wtih maize, oats, or bran, it is much superior to either alone for draught horses ; that fed to cows it is an exceptional milk producer, far better than maize : and that for swine it is a very fine food when ground or soaked : but it must not be given whole. For cattle wheat is also of very great value when mixed with bran, oilcake, or other albuminous foods. This semi-official report from Kansas is reflected in commercial reports from other States ; and it is now commonly believed that a fifth of the present year's American crop, or say 100 million bushels, will thus be used. Nevertheless, the pressure to sell wheat on the part of American farmers is evidently so great that what is called the "visible supply," or, in other words, the aggregate stocks at the chief centres of the United States, continues to increase, being now nearly 118 million bushels against 91 millions last year. The world's stocks of wheat, in fact, are too great to allow of any quick return to a higher level of values, as the following return for Nov. 1 shows :—

	1894. Qrs.	1893. Qrs.
Stocks in United Kingdom ports..	2,800,000	4,150,000
Afloat for U. K.	2,084,000	2,790,000
„ Continent	1,080,000	884,000
Visible supply in United States ..	14,750,000	11,400,000
Stocks in South Russian ports....	1,800,000	2,050,000
Total..............	22,514,000	21,274,000

Previous to 1892 it was unusual for the visible supply, as represented here, to exceed 15 million qrs

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Essa Haji Essak vs Munchabai Balgovind—Wadia and G.
78-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chimniram Mirajmul vs Kikabhai Motibhai—Bhaishunker and K.
519-93—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas and others vs Ghellabhai Manardas and others—Payne G and S.
223-94—Bhaishunker and K—Narotum Kandas vs Navivaboo and others—Edgelow and G.
96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thucker Laljee Gocul and another vs Rajaram Luxuman Khot and others—Payne G and S.
222-94—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co Ld.—Ardesir H and D
154-94—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Framjee Kathok vs Bhicajee and others—Naau and H

For hearing on exceptions to the Commissioners Report.

414-89—M N Saklatwalla—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne G and S.
109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and others vs Gunpatram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

43-94—Little S N and B—Anandrao Vinayek vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Khunderao M and Bhaishunker and K
18-94—Jehangir D—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Pundole vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—Bicknell M and M.
89-94—In person—Keoshalbai vs Ramparatab Goolabhoy—In person.
622-93—Mathubhoy and J—Patel Harkisondass Purshotumdass and others vs Patel Magonlal Chhotalal and others—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Chamber Business.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

255-93—Thakoredas D and C and Little S N and—B—Sala Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Janbai and others—Roughton and B—Little S N and B and Pestonji R, and K.
248-91—Tyabji D and Co—Titibai vs Bai Paski—J C Cama.
396-92—F A Little. The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Shaik Noorudin Jewa Khan—In person.
203-91—Bicknell M and M—Zenamboo vs Mohotibai and others.
321-91—M N Saklatwalla—Mahomed Yusuf bin Goolam Habib Mukry and others vs Mahomed Esmael bin Haji Goolam Hussein Dewjee and others—In person.
433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowji vs Thucker Megji Anndji and anothers—Tyabji and D.
229-89—Payne G and S—Dhunji Kesowji vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G and Little S N and B.
15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanji Bhimsey and other vs. Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and other—Wadia and G.
608-92—Payne G and S—Bhootaji Meghaji and others vs Sennaji Hassaji and others Framjee and M.
232-94—Tyabji D P and C—Dewraj Tokersey vs Haji Salla Mahomed Haji Mahomed and other.
342-94—K D Shroff—Sorabji Ardeshir Vachaghandi vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vachaghandy—Shamrow P.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Owing derangement of Amoy Cables, telegrams, for that locality will be passed on by Chinese land lines from Hongkong and Foochow at Sender's risk.

Communication with all British South Africa Company's offices except Ramoutsa, and Gaberones, Mochuli and Pala interrupted

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Teheran route interrupted north of Shiroz.

Cable Ceara Maranham interrupted.

Mails for Madagascar and reunion closes at Zanzibar noon Friday thirtieth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	7	53 p.m.	...	47
Suez	25	2	15 p.m.	...	48

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1894.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	...	1
„ Karachi	...	23	..	1
„ Madras	...	26	..	1

BY an oversight in the despatching of one of our telegrams the other day it was made to appear that the camp at Tank had been fired into during the night. This proves to have been merely the transmission of a heliographed message from Jandoula, where the camp had been disturbed in that way ; but skirmishing round Tank on the part of the Waziris is almost an impossibility.

GENERAL Sir EVELYN Wood, in his reminiscences of the Crimea in 1854 and 1894, tells a story of a fighting general, who during the conflict was seen wherever bullets fell most thickly. When not visible his voice was heard encouraging his men with "a vocabulary borrowed from 'the army in Flanders,'" which Sir Evelyn says will not bear repetition. "Years after he was appointed to the Aldershot command, and her Majesty happened to ask 'Has the new general yet taken up his command?' 'Yes, your Majesty,' was the apt reply, 'he *swore* himself in yesterday.'"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

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Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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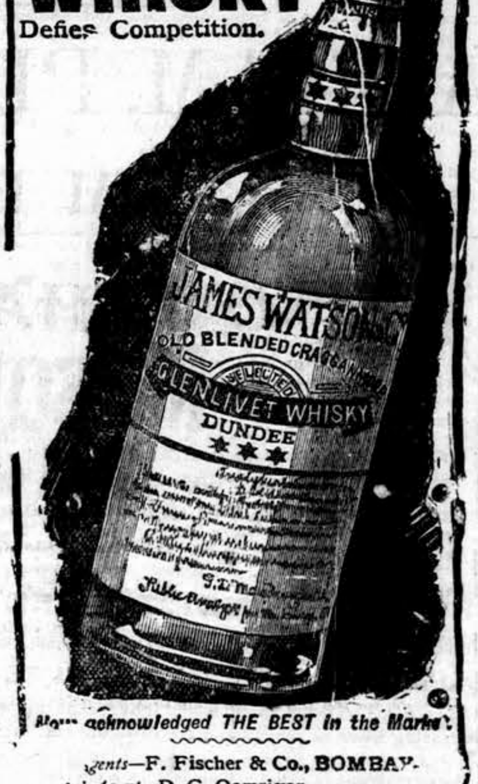
GLENLIVET
WHISKY
Defies Competition.



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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.

CHAMPAGNE
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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week ; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

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For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Lord de Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
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FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
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A CONDIMENT—NOT A MEDICINE.
Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.

QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.

CURES INDIGESTION.

THE LANCET says—
"Pepsalia affords a strong aid to Digestion."

PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.
PEPSALIA promptly digests the food and gives health and comfort.

IN BOTTLES FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, OR FROM
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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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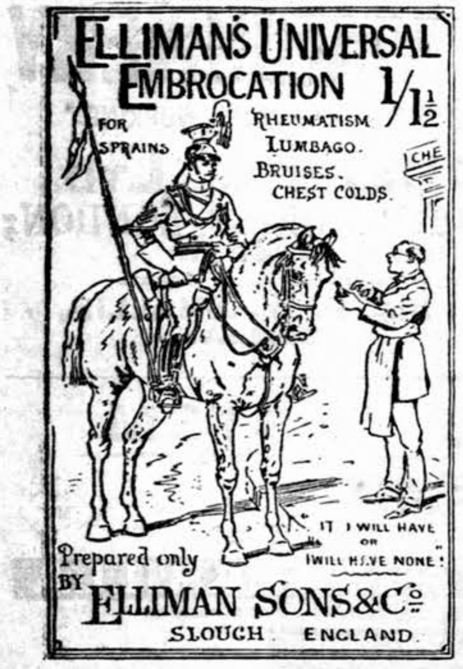
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but ATKINSON'S "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.

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Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make, which is the finest.
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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

☛ **MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.** ☚

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

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OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE
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PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Margarine Mixture.

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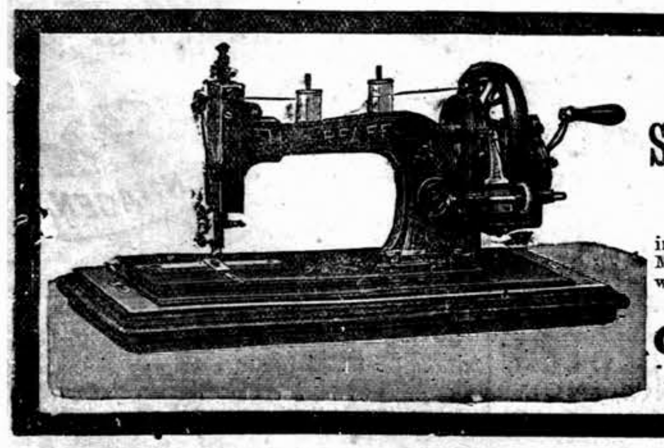

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PERFECT SEWING MACHINES
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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

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"We have examined the samples brought under our notice and find that they are genuine, and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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Liquor & Pills
(*Perfectly harmless*)
GOUT
The unfailing specific
FOR CURE OF
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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state
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« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
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Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR. 28. r. St-Claude, PARIS

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CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, [illegible] nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

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PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co. Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility;
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

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cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
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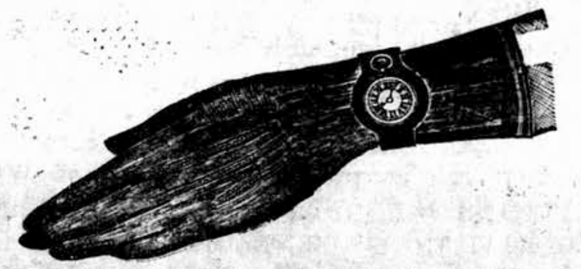
MARCKS & CO., LD. { CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS } *BOMBAY AND POONA.*

18-ct. Gold Chatelaine, Rs. 40.
Gold Watch, Rs. 55 to 150.

Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.



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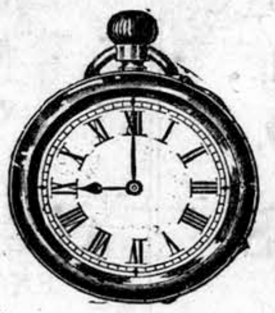
Magnifying Silver Crystal Ball Chatelaine Watches, Rs. 45.



EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Gold Crystal face Keyless Lever, Rs. 220.

Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.

Chatelaine Watch, beautifully enamelled Ruby, Rs. 660.

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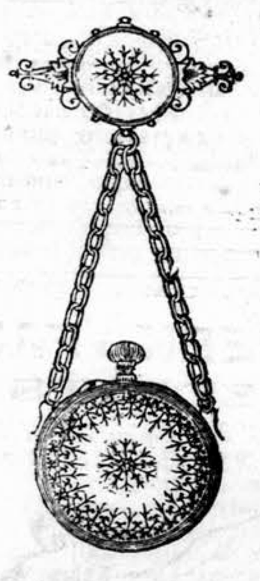

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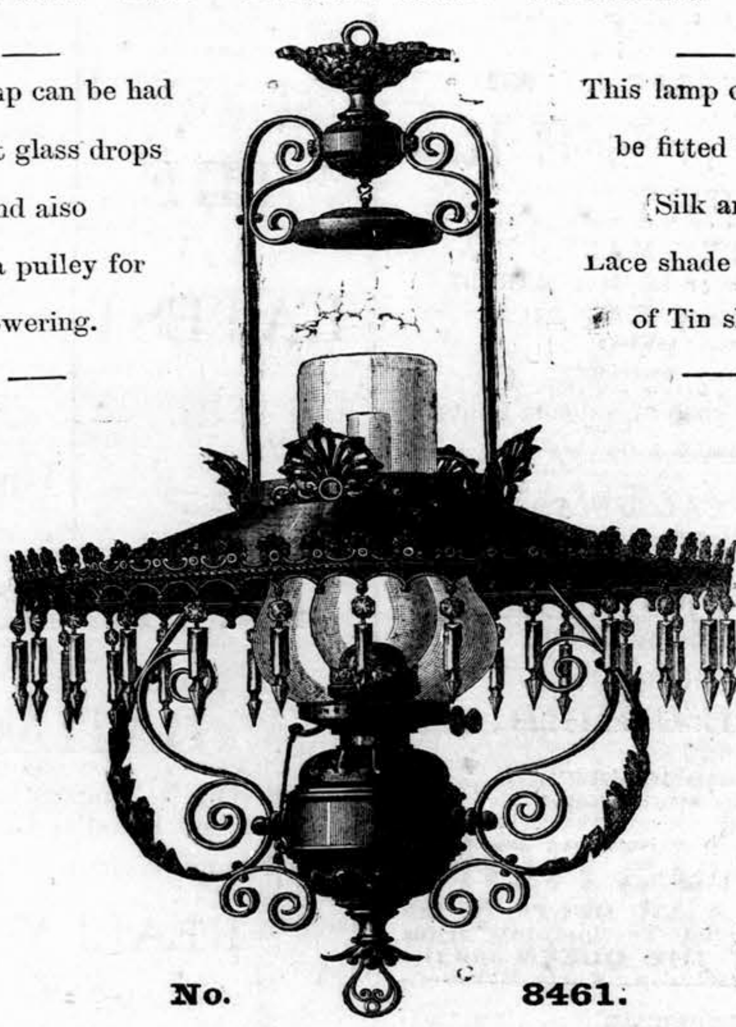

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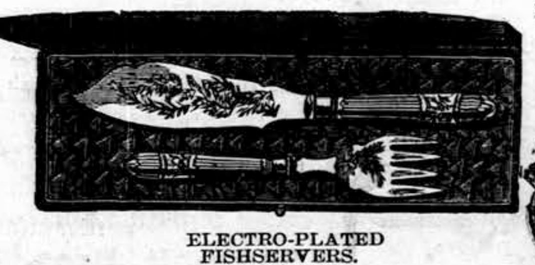

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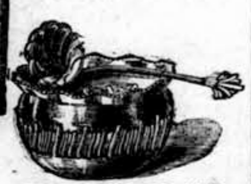

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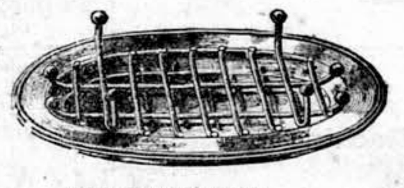

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